The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,362—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. INDUS	3462	600	S.D. Shallard.	26th May.
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2032	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt ..	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray..	13th „
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown ..	20th „
— SURAT	3142	530	A.W. Adamson	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID-MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs. 1,150		Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KHEDIVE..........	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	16th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 22, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.		
I Class ..R 500	Including wines, with food.	I Class ...R 520	Including wines, with food.	
II do..... 340		II do... 350		
III do..... 150		III do.... 155		

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.	Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95	R 80
	II do.	70	58
From Naples.	I do.	145	130
	II do.	105	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. ORION (new) ..	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

She will perform her passage AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig......	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280 ..	..Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)..	375	295	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	2nd June.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich....	1,927	400	2nd July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, May 9th, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	About
BRITANNIA......	R. Hutchison	2,200	400	9th June.
HISPANIA........	Jas. Laird	3,380	500	22nd do.
HESPERIA	————	3,387	481	7th July.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	2,395	480	21st do.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th April, 1880. Agents.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. COLUMBIA.
2,000 Tons. 300 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, or OVERLAND TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

THIS steamer will SAIL on the 27th instant for MARSEILLES.
Fare to Marseilles ..Rs. 400.
Do. to London via Marseilles. „ 500.

Heavy baggage will be sent on to Liverpool without extra charge. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th May, 1882. Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. PATNA, 1,780 tons, Captain J. Avern, sails on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 22nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 29th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 26th May, 1882, at 11 a.m. Weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th, June 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured by
WINSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS.

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

			Cash.	Credit.
Squeezers'	with round corner ..	per pack	Re. 1 12	Re. 2 0
„	„	doz. packs	19 0	21 0
„	„ gilt edged ..	pack	2 0	2 4
„	„	doz. packs	22 8	25 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS, of
Chlorate of Potash,
Chlorate of Potash and Borax,
Soda Mint or Neutralising Tablets,
Bicarbonate of Potash,
Bicarbonate of Soda,
Chloride of Ammonium,
Chloride of Ammonium and Borax,
Salicylate of Soda, and
Bisulphate of Quinine.

FELLOWS' COMP. SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—		Cash price. Rs. a.
No. 000 Half gallon size		7 8
„ „	Wicker covered..	9 8
„ 00 One and a half gallon size		9 0
„ „	Wicker covered ..	12 8
„ 0 Two and a half gallon size		12 8
„ „	Wicker covered..	14 8
„ 1 Three and a half gallon size		17 0
„ „	Wicker covered..	20 8
„ 2 Five gallon size		24 0
„ „	Wicker covered..	27 0
„ 3 Six „		30 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters, in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome, 1½ gallons capacity		40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra-cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool		40 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PATENT DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING feathers, gloves, cutlery, edibles, and all perishable articles during WET or DAMP WEATHER.

Also essential to smokers as the only means of producing really dry, mature, and properly ripened Cigars, and of preserving matches in invariable good order.

With Directions for use.

1 quart capacity Rs. 3-8. 2 quarts capacity Rs. 5.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S RAIN GAUGE
Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.
It consits of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure,
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK!
GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON.
THE IMPERIAL BOMBAY
TRINOPTICON DIORAMA
ON THE MAIDAN,
TO-NIGHT,
Commencing punctually at 9 p.m.

NEW PROGRAMME.
THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR!
MECHANICAL EFFECTS & SPECIALITIES.

REDUCED PRICES.
Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4.

NOTICE.—First and Second Seats may be reserved at the Tent from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. without extra charge.
CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS HALF PRICE TO FIRST AND SECOND SEATS.

Proprietor, S. N. BHEDWAR, Esq.
General Manager, Vocalist, & Lecturer—DENBIGH NEWTON.
Office :—2, Bell Lane, Fort.

REDUCED PRICES.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

			Rs. a.
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap (for Prickly heat.) Per case of 3 tablets ..			0 12
Calvert's Carbolic Nursery Soap ..	..	per cake	0 4
„ „ Medicinal ..	..	„	0 8
„ „ Household Bar Soap ..	..		0 8
„ „ Domestic Bar Soap ..	2 lb. bars		0 14
„ „ Dog Soap Tablet ..	..		0 4
„ „ Tooth and Shaving Stick	..		0 8
„ „ Soft Soap for Dogs and Cattles, 1 lb. pot..	..		0 10
„ „ „ „	2 lb. pot		1 4
„ „ Tooth-powder ..	..		0 8

B. S. MADON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to or having CLAIMS against the Band 11th N. I. about to be disbanded, are requested to communicate with the undersigned before the 15th June, 1882, after which no claims will be entertained.

A. WAPSHARE, Lieutenant,
Band President 11th Regiment N. I.
Camp Baroda, 22nd May, 1882.

AT the 56th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, the 2nd of May, 1882, the following results for the Year ended 15th November, 1881, were reported :—

2286 Proposals were accepted, assuring........	£1,408,544 9 4
The Total Existing Assurances in force at 15th November, 1881, amounted to........	£19,820,014 19 10
The Annual Revenue amounted at 15th November, 1881, to........	£838,467 7 9
The Invested Funds at same date amounted to........	£5,860,431 15 10

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Life Office, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

CIGARETTES.

A CHOICE parcel of "Egyptian Beauties" *Bedouins* brand, received by last mail, is offered cheap to close an account.

Per Packet of 100, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THE supreme excellence of this Spirit cannot fail to impress the most captious critic. Its delicate homogeneous flavour and fragrance result from original fine quality perfected by the maturing influences of age; and will be pronounced without equal in any Whisky hitherto imported. A comparison is invited with the brands now in the market.

Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 19.)
INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.
RIVER HOOGHLY.
TIME SIGNALS AT CALCUTTA.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after this date, a BALL will be DROPPED DAILY at ONE P.M., Calcutta mean time (or 19 h. 6 m. 41·3 sec., mean time at Greenwich), at both the Semaphore tower in Fort William, and at the Port Commissioner's Office, Calcutta.

[The balls are hoisted close up, as preparatory, about 5 minutes before signal.]

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 8th May, 1882.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 20.)
HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST.
TELLICHERRY.
INTENDED REPAIRS TO LIGHT.

INFORMATION has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, that repairs to Tellicherry light will commence on the 20th instant, and that they will be completed in about one month. During this time the light will probably only be visible when close in with the anchorage.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 15th May, 1882.

This Notice temporarily affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts Nos. 747, 2737, and 827.
Marine Survey Department Charts Nos. 15*a*. and 1257*a*.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
Marine Department.

MUSIC BY THE MAIL.

ENGLISH SONGS.		
The Vision of Years	J. L. Roeckel	4 0
Twenty-one	J. L. Molloy	4 0
Once in a Lifetime	F. Campana	4 0
The Old Harpsicord	J. L. Roeckel	4 0
The Powder Monkey......	M. Watson	4 0
The King's Jester	A. Cellier	4 0
ITALIAN SONGS.		
Bice !........	Vittoria Vanyo	3 0
Mattinata	F. Paolo Frontini...	3 0
M'amasti Mai ?........	Michele Grimaldi...	3 0
Se Fosse Vero !	L. Logheder	4 0
Mestizia	Ernesto Verona ...	2 6
E. Morta	Ida Correr	3 6
PIANOFORTE.		
Adien a Paris	H. Ketten	3 0
Alla Fontana !	A. Tessarim	3 0
Orazione	Carle Thorne	4 0
Barcarola	G. Zuelli	3 6
River Song........	M. Watson	4 0
Ave Petite Fleur........	C. Voss	2 6
DANCE MUSIC.		
Toute Charmante Waltz.	G. Ruscovich	7 0
Venetia do.	C. Lowthian	4 0
Solitude do.	E. Waldtengel	4 0
Old China Polka	E. Tavan	4 0
Lawn Tennis do.	C. Godfrey	4 0
Lights of London Quadrille	C. Cootes	4 0

Music Catalogue free by Post.

Prices quoted in shillings, charged at 6 annas per shilling for cash with order.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO., are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand......Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ...... „ do. Pts. „ 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO, have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR Messrs. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

No 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS & OUTFITTERS

HAVE a well selected and general assortment of the undermentioned goods, and they respectfully invite inspection of the same.

Air-tight Pillows.
Waterproof Sheeting.
Waterproof Sheets.
Cambric Handkerchiefs.
French Cambric do.
Gent's Best White Kid Gloves.
Best Military Doeskin do.
Warm Woollen Gloves.
Walking-sticks.
Sun Umbrellas.
Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas.
Towels for face.
Turkish Bath Towels.
Portable Camp Bedsteads.
Portable Travelling Baths.
Marine Soap.
Genuine Eau de Cologne.
Atkinson's Perfumery.
Tooth Brushes.
Sponges and Bags.
Hold-alls.
Scarfs, Ties and Made-up Bows.
Shirt Collars, all three fold.
False Cuffs.
Braces in great variety.
Leather and Elastic Belts.
Shirt Studs, mother-o'pearl.
Lund's Ivory and Gold Studs.
Jet Studs.
Cholera Belts.
Rugs, Mauds, and Blankets.
Damask Table-cloths and Napkins.
Twilled Cotton Sheets.
Pillows, feather or horsehair.
Cork Mattresses.
Money Belts.
Sovereign Boxes.
Hair Brushes in Leather Case.
Nail Brushes.
Clothes Brushes.
Dressing Combs.

Ten per cent. discount is allowed to cash Purchasers.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY. BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, CHAINMAKERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co. beg to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English CHAINMAKER and JEWELLER. They are now prepared to execute orders on almost any pattern of Chain, and guarantee the work done to be equal to best English make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only Jewellers in Bombay employing competent European labour in the Jewellery and Chainmaking line.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Catalogues showing a variety of patterns sent post-free on application.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

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Moist do. in pans.
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Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
⁂ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATSON'S HOTEL,

Bombay, 28th April, 1882.

Messrs. M. H. MAJU and Co.

Dear Sirs,—During my short stay in Bombay I have had very good reason to suspect that certain unscrupulous persons in this town and the Presidency towns are selling as MONSIMBUL TEAS others, which, though similar in appearance, have no comparison thereto in quality.

With reference to the present manufacturing SEASON the prospects at MONSIMBUL are good. A CONSIGNMENT of 6,000 lbs. Tea will most probably be despatched to you next month. The other consignments will be sent off as soon as possible.

COLONEL HAWES will most likely reside at Monsimbul this year.

Yours faithfully,
E. F. LANGDALE, Manager.

We are sole Agents in India for Colonel Hawes' Mousimbul Tea Estate. Price lists on application.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
22, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.'S PREPARATIONS.

HAZELINE.
BISHOP'S CITRATE OF CAFFEINE.
THE "BURROUGHS" BEEF & IRON WINE.
WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS OF CHLORATE OF POTASH AND BORAX.
CINCHONIDIA SALICYLATE.
PEPTONIC TABLETS.
SODA MINT.
POTASH BICARBONATE.
WYETH'S DIALYSED IRON.
FELLOWS' SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.
KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT.
KEPLER'S COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT.
SYMES' LAC BISMUTHI.
SYMES' LAC BISMUTHI ET CERII.
McK. AND R. OVOID PILLS.

(These pills, of which a complete list will be supplied on application, are without exception the best made pills extant.)

A list of the above preparations with prices will be sent on application.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphin. Circle, Bombay.—It is an acknowledged fact that our Sewing-machines stand pre-eminent for simplicity, durability, and light running qualities. It is a mechanical fact that they are made of the best material and excellent workmanship. It is a progressive fact that they embody the most practical and useful improvements. It is a gratifying fact that they give universal satisfaction and are steadily and rapidly increasing in public favour and popularity. Send for illustrated catalogue.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—A happy Home for Children with a mother's care. Terms, including Board, English, French, Music, Dancing, Calisthenics and Laundress, fifty guineas per annum. References in India to Parents of Children now in the school. For Prospectus apply to HAMILTON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

RAMPART-ROW, TO LET, desirable business premises. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy Bungalow at DeLisle-road. Rent, only Rs. 62. It has 1 dining, 1 dressing, and 4 bed-rooms. Apply "B.," care of this office.

FOR SALE, four second-hand BOILERS in good condition, 2 by Hick Hargreaves and 2 by Galloway and Son. For particulars apply at the SEWLAL MOTILAL SPINNING MILL, Tardeo.

TO PARENTS and others wishing to put children out to be nursed. Every care taken and comfort provided. Charges moderate. Good testimonials and references. Apply to "E.," care of this paper.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.—Apples, 8 As. per tin or Rs. 5-8 per doz. Pears, Peaches, Apricots, Grapes, and Plums, 15 As. per tin or Rs. 11 per dozen. Strawberries, Re. 1 per tin. Provision Cash Stores, Fort and Market.

WHITE CRYSTALIZED SUGAR, Re. 1 per 6 lbs. or Rs. 4-8 per maund of 28 lbs. Sugar-candy, 8 As. per lb., pure ground Coffee, 12 As. per lb. Coffee and Chicory mixed, 9 As. per lb. Pastry Flour As. 1-9 per lb. Provision Cash Stores, Fort and Market.

AMERICAN OX TONGUES, Corned Beef 1 and 2 lb. tins, Honey 1 lb. tins, Poona Salted Tongues in canvas, Maccaroon 1, 2, & 4 lb. tins. Vermicelli, 2 and 4 lb. tins. Provision Cash Stores, Fort and Market.

SEWING MACHINE by Wheeler and Wilson, square Piano by Broadwood, Cooking Stoves for private families at the Fort establishment of the Provision Cash Stores.

EXCELSIOR INK FOR RUBBER STAMPS.—Five colours to select from. Bottles double usual size, price 12 As. each. Prepared only by B. PHILLIPS & Co., and sold at their PHARMACY, 17, Church-gate street.

THE OLD RELIABLE SINGER STANDS unrivalled in point of simplicity, durability, and accurate adjustment of machinery. Catalogues post free for cash or on monthly payments. 2, Church gate-street Bombay.

JOSEPH BAKER, Ice Confectioner, No. 17, Apollo-street, Fort, has always on hand a choice variety of the very best Ice-cream and Cold Drinks, with a nice selection of Cakes, Chocolates, &c. Timely orders for wedding and other parties executed promptly, with great care, and at moderate prices.

MR. H. S. BEDFORD, C. E., may be consulted daily at his temporary offices at "The Towers," Middle Colaba.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS! FELT HATS!—A splendid assortment at NOOR MAHOMED'S, 34, Meadow-street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S best refined KEROSINE-OIL for SALE at moderate rates. Apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA and Co., Carnac Bunder, iron depots.

MRS. COONEY SMITH, Midwife, late of Calcutta, 20 years experience. Terms moderate. Apollo House, Fort, entrance Marine and Apollo-street.

PIANO.—A sweet-toned solid mahogany square PIANOFORTE by Döring in good order. To be sold cheap. Rs. 275. Apply "C.X.," *Bombay Gazette*.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from John Roberts & Co.

WANTED, purchasers for 500 yards of Tweeds at 30 per cent. discount; Hats, Helmets, Shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, &c., at same reduction, Allan's, Hummum-st.

MESSRS. Muncherji Dorabji & Co., Timber Merchants, dealers in Teak, Pine, and other woods. Office, 33, Gilder-street, Depot and Works, Tank-bunder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a BAROUCHE, a set of brass mounted double harness, and a pair of handsome Bay Arabs; one is a perfect Lady's riding horse. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply to "W. A. B.," care of this office.

FIRE-BRICKS & CLAY.—Just landed ex s. s. ClanLamont, Fire Bricks, 9" by 4½" by 2¼" Rs. 8-8 per 100; side and end Arch and Scones, Rs. 9 per 100; Fire-clay in casks, Rs. 2 per cwt.—RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

FOR SALE, Lee & Son's celebrated PORTLAND CEMENT, 448 lbs. net in each cask, only Rs. 9-12 per cask. Casks sewn in canvas and dammered to prevent waste in transit, 8 annas extra.—RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—BARTON & Co., General and Wine Merchants of Meadow-street, will REMOVE their Establishment on the 1st June proximo to CHURCH-GATE-STREET, the premises lately occupied by Aux Villes de France, where we hope to be favoured with KIND PATRONAGE.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ICES, TEA, COFFEE, Ærated Waters, Sandwiches, &c., at PEARSE'S also at the Coffee Rooms, Young Men's C. A., opposite Sailor's Home.

NOTICES.

WANTED.

A DRIVER and STEERMAN for a STEAM ROAD ROLLER. Apply, stating terms, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
15th May, 1882. Gwalior Division, Morar.

WANTED

ONE or two GRINDING MACHINES for grinding card rollers 40 inch on wire. Messrs. Platt Brothers or any other first-class makers. Apply to

GAVIN JONES,
Managing Director, Muir Mills Co., Limited, Cawnpore.

MADRAS CANE-MATTING.

STOCK always on hand, and any quantity can be supplied at the shortest notice.

RICHARD WATSON,
Ice Factory, Madras.

NOTICE.

ANYONE having CLAIMS against the MESS or BAND 15th Regiment Bombay N. I., must forward them to the President, Mess or Band Fund Committee, Surat, by 15th June, 1881, after which no claims will be entertained.

W. F. SANDWITH, Major,
President, Mess and Band Fund Committees,
15th Regiment Bombay N. I.

THE AUSTRALIAN GLACE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THIS so-called new Glace System PRESERVES the Photographs, and PREVENTS them from fading or turning into yellow spots. Great pains will be taken to ensure a Life-like Portrait, and of a lasting quality, finished in all the latest styles of the Art. We guarantee to take Photographs equally well in Dull or Rainy Weather as in the Bright Sunshine. B. S. POCHEE AND SON, No. 7, Military Square Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is anxious to send his son, aged 13 years, to England to EDUCATE him for the Indian Civil Service, and is trying to secure a "HOME" for him there. In the meanwhile he is desirous to place him in Bombay or Poona. Any educationist resident in either of these towns, who is able to undertake the education of the youth for the intended purpose, is requested to communicate with the undersigned, giving full particulars of his terms.

Nasik, 20th May, 1882. C. M. THATTE.

RUPEES 1,000 REWARD will be given to any one who will give information as shall lead to the recovery of Rs. 12,100 in Notes numbered as under, stolen on 10th January, 1882, by Bhyrubpersaud Bunniah, Chaprassee. If the whole is not recovered, 10 per cent. on the value of such portion recovered will be paid as reward.

Nos. 59332, 76157, 67190, and 73396 per Rs. 1,000 each.
Nos. 0/71 80012, and 77650 per Rs. 500 each.
Nos. 0/97 35917, 07569, 0/96 51361, 0/97 33361, 0/96 99681, 20148, 51718, 75816, 0/97 33023, 0/96 98465, 44617, 0/97 03689, 09329, 0/96 08232, 28546, and 0/69 58370 per Rs. 100 each.
Also 200 Notes per Rs. 20 each.
Also 150 Notes per Rs. 10 each.

BURN & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that on all DOCUMENTARY BILLS delivered to the Undersigned Banks, on or after 1st July, 1882, the RATE OF DISCOUNT, not exceeding five per cent. per annum, which will be allowed to the Drawers or Acceptors, on retiring the Bills before maturity, will be as follows :—

At one-half per cent. per annum above the advertised rate of Interest for short deposits allowed by the leading London Joint Stock Banks, if the Bills are taken up in Great Britain.

At the current minimum rate of Discount of the National Banks of France, Italy, Belgium, and Germany respectively, if taken up in either of those countries.

At the current rate of rebate for Documentary Bills, if taken up in Switzerland or the United States.

At the current rate of rebate allowed by the Exchange Banks, if taken up at any place East of Suez.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
E. J. REID, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
C. LOWELL, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. M. GRIGOR, Agent.
Bombay, 15th May, 1882.

WATSON & CO.'S DEPARTMENTS.

DRESS-MAKING,..............Estimates Post-free.
MILLINERY,..................Illustrations Post-free.
DRAPERY, ...Patterns Post-free.
SILK-MERCERY,..................Patterns Post-free.
HABERDASHERY, ...Price list Post-free.
HOSIERY,..........................Price list Post-free.
CIVIL TAILORING, ...Patterns Post-free.
MILITARY TAILORING, ...Estimates Post-free.
HATS & HELMETS, ...Illustrations Post-free.
BOOTS & SHOES,..............Price list Post-free.
PERFUMERY,......................Price list Post-free.
FURNISHING ....Price list Post-free.
SILVER JEWELLERY, ...Illustrations Post-free.
GOLD JEWELLERY, ...Illustrations Post-free.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the QUANTITY of OPIUM required for the supply of Government Depots in the Bombay Presidency from the 15th June, 1882 to the 31st July, 1883.

The Opium must be delivered at the Custom House, Bombay, in quantities as requisitioned for by the Collector of Customs. Each lot must be so delivered within seven days from the date of its requisition.

Tenderers should forward samples of Opium (each sample must be at least one-half pound in weight) of the qualities they undertake to deliver and of each of the ages stated below :—

Opium at least (1) one year old;
„ „ (2) two years old;
„ „ (4) four years old and thoroughly dry and suitable for the Kathiawar Market;

and should state the prices per half-chest of 70½ lbs. avoirdupois at which they undertake to deliver as much Opium of each, or any, of the ages mentioned and equal in quality to the samples of corresponding ages deposited with the Collector of Customs as may be requisitioned for by the said officer within the period above-mentioned. Full power is reserved to the Collector of Customs to reject any Opium offered in satisfaction of his requisition without assigning any reason for such rejection.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs.500, which will be forfeited in the event of the Tenderer not completing and executing his contract before the 15th June, 1882.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, and should be delivered along with the samples of Opium referred to in them at the Custom House, Bombay, on or before the 25th May, 1882.

Information as to the quantities of Opium purchased on Government account in each of the last three years may be obtained on application to the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Opium Branch at the Custom House Bombay. No guarantee is given by the undersigned as to the quantity of Opium that will be requisitioned for during the period above-mentioned.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari.
Lanowli, 16th April, 1882.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LIMITED.

CAPITAL £3,000,000 STERLING
IN 1,50,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

(Of which 25,000 Shares are to be reserved for subscription in India, which Shares shall be transferable in India only.)

£1 Sterling payable on application.
£4 Sterling payable on allotment.

The balance being payable in instalments of £5 per Share as required.

DIRECTORS :
Sir T. DOUGLAS FORSYTH, K.C.S.I., C.B., Chairman.
Sir HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B.
Sir F. R. POLLOCK, K.C.S.I.
Major-General TREVOR, C.S.I.
F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq., late Bombay C.S.
E. S. DAWES, Esq. (Grey, Dawes & Co., London).
F. FRANCIS, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Company, Limited.)
G. NORMAN, Esq., late Bombay C.S.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of constructing lines of Railway from the Eastern Frontier of Portuguese Territory.

(Goa) *via* Gadak to Bellary	202 miles.
From Gadak to Sholapore...	180 „
Hubli to Bankapoor..	36 „
And a branch from Chitowra to Belgaum	32 „
Total..	450 „

with possible extensions.

The Company has secured a lease from the Indian Government for fifty years determinable at the expiration of twenty-five, thirty-five or forty-five years.

On the termination of the lease the Company will receive from the Government the full amount of the paid-up Capital.

The Company are empowered to surrender the undertaking to the Government at any time during the currency of the lease (after the lines are completed) on giving one year's notice, receiving the amount of called up capital in full from the Government.

The Government guarantee that the dividend payable to shareholders shall not be less than 3½ per cent. per annum during the first 25 years period of the lease—in addition to which the Company are to receive one-fourth share of the net earnings of the lines—should the said proportion of net earnings not be sufficient to raise the dividend to 4 per cent. per annum during the first five years, the Government engage to make good the amount required for that purpose during the said period of five years.

With reference to the above the Bombay Agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, is prepared to receive applications for the twenty-five thousand shares set aside for subscription in India. The deposit of £1 per share on application and £4 per share on allotment, will be payable at the office of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, at the exchange of 1-8 per Rupee.

Applications will be received until 4 p. m. on the 27th instant.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

THE general tone of business here to-day has been very quiet, the tenor of the home telegrams being devoid of anything of an enlivening character, whilst there is nothing locally to give an impetus to trade. Money is certainly easy, and becoming easier every day, 4½ per cent. being now the current charge for accommodation; but there is no sign of this exercising any beneficial effect, and we still think that we shall go on with a generally dull and dragging state of things until the advent of the monsoon affords grounds for a decided restriction of operations.

Yesterday's public telegrams from London report no alteration in the Money market, and quotations for Consols and French Rentes are unchanged at 102½ and 117½ respectively. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is ⅛ lower at 101⅞, but an advance is quoted in Rupee Paper of ⅛ in Fours-and-a-half and ¼ in Fours, the prices being now 91⅝ and 85 5-16. Indian Bank shares seem to have settled down to a steady level, no alteration having been reported for some time past. The scare which prevailed regarding these securities a few weeks ago consequent on the unfavourable half-yearly reports of some of the institutions, has evidently blown over, and it is not at all unlikely that the improvement which is taking place in Indian Government Securities may before long begin to exercise a favourable effect on the shares of the banks. Looking to the large holdings of Rupee Paper some of them have, every rise of ½ per cent. must have a perceptible influence on their investment accounts.

The General Produce markets are unchanged with the one exception of Rapeseed, which is reported weaker and the turn lower in value.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is reported steady at previous prices, and Reuter attaches a similar tone to his advices regarding Cotton in Liverpool, the day's sales being given at 3,000 bales, of which the comparatively large proportion of 3,000 bales is advised as Surats. The arrival quotations for Americans, however, are reduced 1-32d., and private messages are uniformly dull in tone. From New York under yesterday's date a decline of ⅛ cent. is reported in ready Cotton and 9 points in August shipment. The receipts for the week give the following comparisons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Two days	3,000	6,000	5,900
Three days	5,000	13,000	8,700

EXCHANGE.—Sterling opened quiet at yesterday's closing quotations, but in the course of the day a somewhat weaker feeling became apparent, and although no change has been made in ready rates, the banks are buyers for June delivery at a reduction of 1-32d. At the moment there is so little new business going on that this has not brought out any important addition to the amount of bills offering; moreover, a very general impression appears to prevail amongst sellers that we shall yet see lower figures. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8¼d. per rupee	
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Do.	4 months' sight	1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅜d.	,, (ready)
Do.	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-32d.	,, (June)
Francs	3 ,, ,,	2s. 14¼d.	,, (ready)
Do.	3 ,, ,,	2s. 14¼d.	,, (June)

On Calcutta we still quote demand at ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues firm under the influence of cheaper money, and we now quote Fours Rs. 102⅝ to 3-16, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 109. Small clean pieces fetch ⅛ to ¼ over these figures, and a good deal of steady buying for investment appears to be going on.

SHARES.—There has been rather a pause to-day in the demand for Spinning Mill shares, and in one or two instances Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 of the previous advance has been lost; but as a general rule rates are unaltered, and holders very firm. Banks are unchanged. Press Companies are all in request, the large cotton business of the season promising good dividends. Bombay Saw Mills have receded to Rs. 410; Bombay-Burmah Trading to Rs. 2,500 per share.

COTTON continues very steady, notwithstanding large receipts from up-country and adverse advices from home. Buyers, perhaps, have been less eager to operate, and here and there are offering Re. 1 to Rs. 2 less, but sellers so far are slow to give way, and good qualities still command yesterday's prices. The receipts here for the current week promise to be about 75,000 bales, and should this be the case the home markets are almost certain to be adversely affected as, barring the new American crop, our figures are probably the most important influence on the arrival market at present.

WHEAT is in active request at previous prices, and the same may be said of Linseed and Rapeseed.

FREIGHTS show no quotable improvement, for Liverpool the ready quotation by Canal is still 30s., but it seems not at all unlikely that even less will have to be accepted to fill up some of the boats now near the end of their lay days. For Havre 33s. 9d. has been done, but other Continental ports are nominally unchanged at 35s. Cape freights show no change.

PIECE-GOODS are slack with no outward sign of improvement; nor can much more be said of other articles of import.

COALS are steady and in request for after monsoon arrival, but there are no sellers at any thing like current figures.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	791¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2 do.	99

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 hares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending May 20, 1882.

Open 1,446¼ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,09,016	0	0
Merchandise	8,12,761	0	0
Electric Telegraph	3,806	0	0
Total Rs.	9,25,583	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,446¼ miles Total Rs.	7,60,596	0	0
Increase	1,64,987	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bellow, 1,065 tons, Captain C. Darnell, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE steamer De Bay, 1,082 tons, Captain W. Bird, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Darien, 1,779 tons, Captain J. A. Inch, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE ship Beaun Hamah, 1,359 tons, Captain P. Reed, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inflexible, 1,489 tons, Captain D. Cumming, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Simoom, 1,350 tons, Captain C. Straker, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer St. Albans, 1,315 tons, Captain J. Scholfield, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Embleton, 1,134 tons, Captain E. F. Jackson, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Compta, with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE steamer Catanian, 1,313 tons, Captain W. Willoughby, arrived in harbour yesterday from East London in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, 1,132 tons, Captain J. Arvin, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, via Kurrachee, &c., with a general cargo and two second class passengers.

THE steamer Windobala, 1,134 tons, Captain Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne, with a cargo of 1,680 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 1,348 tons, Captain G. Soutar, will sail to-day for London with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mrs. Campbell and three children, and Mr. McLaughlin,

THE steamer Swordsman, 720 tons, Captain E. A. Belke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (11th May) with a general cargo, and one first class and 102 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Jeram Sewjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kileva, 993 tons, Captain J. Hart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo a horse, and the following passengers :—Mr. J. F. Donaldson, Mr. F. Yates, Mr. R. B. Nanasaib, and 86 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, 1,314, tons, Captain J. Melvillle, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. H. Somer, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Fletcher, Mrs. Avabai K. Shanjana, Mr. Vishnoo Bhairo, and 10 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Abdool Mason, Mr. Lalljeebhoy Vullee two women and three children, Mr. Carvalho, and 72 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Bokhara(s)	Reeves	Trieste, April 25.
	Swordsman (s)	Belke	Zanzibar, May 11.
	Kileva (s)	Hart	Calcutta, April 29.
	Windobala (s)	Gordon	Tyne.
	Catanian (s)	Willoughby.	East London.
	Patna (s)	Avern	London, &c.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Embleton (s)	Jackson	Trieste, &c.
	Billow (s)	Darnell	Moulmein.
	St. Albans(s)	Schofield	Liverpool.
	Darien(s)	Inch	Havre.
	Inflexible (s)	Cumming	Havre.
	Simoom (s)	Straker	Marseilles.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Compta, &c.
	DeBay (s)	Bird	London.
	Coconada (s)	Mitchell	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ethiopia, Melville, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Clan Alpine, Soutar, to London.
Ship Beaun Uamah, Reed, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Lovaine, to Trieste and Venice.
Steamer Laleham, to London.
Steamer Catanian, to Gibraltar and Havre.
Steamer Bokhara, to Trieste, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 21 Culna (s) ...... Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

May 20 Maharaja (s) .... Colombo.
Hawarden (s) ...... London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 23 Amberwitch, I. G. S. S. Hewett, from Perim.
28 Godavery, ss, Delfrech, from Mauritius.
May 4 Chhioggia, ss, Basso, from Assab.
5 Brenda, ss, Veale, from Cardiff.
6 Java, ss, Megernis. from Bombay.
7 George Fisher, ss, Weatherill, from Cardiff.
7 Missir, ss, Masulum, from Berbara.
7 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
8 Airy, ss, Balls, from Cardiff.
9 Abokh, ss, Vigot, from Abokh.
9 Bruat, F. G. Boat, ss, from Suez.
9 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Babot, from London.
9 Patna, ss, Avern, from London.
9 Castleton, ss, Henry, from Akyab.
9 Rheola, ss, Horlor, from Kurrachee.
10 Fylgia, ss, Wake, from Pondichery.
10 Sicily, ss, Green, from Bombay.
10 Raisby, ss, Hunter, from Rangoon.
10 Ferd Vander Talen, ss, Fagherty, from Rangoon.
10 Wilton, ss, Jarvise, from Bombay.
11 Wearmouth, ss, Evans, from Rangoon.
11 Koningen Emma, ss, Sortogrie, from Batavia.
11 Pekin, ss, Perrins, from Calcutta.
11 Venetia, ss, Daniell, from Bombay.
11 China, ss, Seaton, from Bombay.
12 Mathew Bedlington, Kirby, from Bombay.
12 Stolzelfels, ss, Hess, from Bassein.
12 North Durham, ss, Williams, from Bombay.
12 Uppingham, ss, Newcomb, from Cardiff.
12 Irrawady, ss, Gouvain, from Marseilles.
12 Malabar, ss, Aufesso, from Calcutta.
13 Bisson, F. G. Boat, ss, from Abokh.
13 Traoubadour, ss, Box, from Bombay.
13 Knight of the Bath, ss, Williams, from Akyab.
14 Darlington, ss, Hogg, from Bombay.
14 Belini ss, Sawyer, from Rangoon.
14 Petriana, ss. Lester, from Bombay.
14 Chibin, ss, Hadry, from Hodeida.
14 Ealing, ss, Salmon, from Newcastle.
14 Abyssinia, ss, Lewins, from Zanzibar.
14 Clan Stuart, ss, Collins, from Callingapatum.
14 Saghalien, ss, Rolland, from Shanghai.
15 Largo Bay ss, Sutherland, from Bombay.
15 Ettoreflieramosca, I. G. Bt. Caramagna, from [Assab.
15 Chiltern, ss, Goodsall, from Bombay.
15 St. Gothard, ss, Westerberg, from Akyab.
15 Dragon, H. M.'s, ss, Hutton, from Suez.
15 Undine, H. M.'s, Schooner, Ponsford, from Suez.
15 Harrier, ss, Wilox, from Suez.
15 Vorwaerts, ss, Marusig, from Bombay.
16 Amberwitch, I G. ss, Hewett, from Perim.
16 Camorta, ss, Bergemann, from London.
16 Ready H. M's ss, Edwards, from Persian Gulf.
16 Cervin, ss, Hughson, from Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

May 9 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Babot, to Bombay.
9 Castleron, ss, Henry, to Port Said F. O.
10 Java, ss, Megernis, to Zanzibar.
10 Patna, ss, Avern, to Kurrachee.
10 Rheola, ss, Horlor, to Port Said F. O.
11 Chhioggia. ss, Basso, to Assab.
11 Brenda, ss, Veale, to Bombay.
11 Missir, ss, Masulum, to Hodeida.
11 Raisby, ss, Hunter, to Port Said F. O.
11 Ferd Vander Talen, ss, Fagherty, to Malta F. O.
11 Wilton, ss, Jarvise, to Bourdaux.
11 Wearmouth, ss, Evans, to Port Said F. O.
11 Koningen Emma, ss, Sortogrie, to Amsterdam.
11 Pekin, ss, Perrins, to London.
11 Venetia, ss, Daniell, to Venice.
12 Bruat, F. G. Boat to China.
12 China, ss, Seaton, to London.
12 Mathew Bedlington, Kirby, to Liverpool.
12 Stolzelfels, ss, Hess, to Bremen.
12 North Durham, ss, Williams, to Havre.
13 George Fisher, Weatherill, to Persian Gulf.
13 Irrawady, ss, Gouvain, to Shanghai.
13 Malabar ss, Aufesso, to Genova.
13 Traoubadour, ss, Box, to Dunkirk.
13 Amberwitch, I. G. S. S. Hewett, to Perim.
14 Godavery, ss, Delfrech, to Mauritius.
14 Knight of the Bath. ss, Williams, to Liverpool.
14 Darlington, ss, Hogg, to London.
14 Megallanes, ss, Vines, to Manilla.
14 Bellini, ss, Sawyer, to Malta F. O.
14 Petriana, ss, Lester, to Liverpool.
15 Airy, ss, Balls, to Kurrachee.
15 Ealing, ss, Salmon, to Singapore.
15 Clan Stuart, ss, Collins, to Marseilles.
15 Saghalien, ss, Rolland, to Marseilles.
15 Largo Bay, ss, Sutherland, to Port Said F. O.
15 St. Gothard, ss, Westerberg, to Malta F. O.
15 Abyssinia, ss, Lewins, to Bombay.
16 Chiltern, ss, Goodsall, to Sea.
16 Vorwaerts, ss, Marusig, to Trieste.
16 Camorta, ss, Bergemann, to Brisbane.
16 Cervin, ss, Hughs n, to Malta F. O.
17 Dragon, H. M's, ss, Hutton, to Suez.
17 Ready H M's, ss, Edwards, to England.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Abokh, ss, Vigot, from Abokh.
Uppingham, ss, Newcomb, from Cardiff.
Bisson, F. G. Boat, ss,——from Abokh.
Chibin, ss, Hadry, from Hodeida.
Ettoreflieramosca, I. G. Bt. Caramagna, from
Amberwitch, IG. ss, Hewett, from Perim.[Assab.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia (s)—25 barrels raisin, Tyebjee Esmalljee ; 4 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Adirondeck(s)—404 bundles hoop iron, Premjee Ookerda.

FROM LONDON.

Clan Maclean (s)—10 bags corks, Mahomedally Lookmanjee : 12 cases silvered glass, Hassumally Lallmeya ; 10 casks zinc sheets, Bhimjee Poonja ; 14 packages printing machinery, Kaiser i Hind Press ; 750 barrels cement and 5,349 earthen pipes, Richardson and Cruddas ; 3 cases time-pieces and 48 cases clocks, P. Ruttonjee.

Alexander Yeats—100 barrels coal pitch. Tyebjee Esmalljee ; 60 drums linseed oil, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee ; 10 tons chalk and 25 casks coal pitch, Currimjee Moosajee ; 11 packages earthenware, Allarukhia Suchoo ; 18 cases oilmanstores, Allybhoy Tyebkhan ; 150 cases eau de cologe, John S. Elmore, 25 cases champagne, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 133 casks beer, Jamasjee and Co.

Bokhara (s)—2 boxes gold bar (Rs. 85,000) Volkart Brothers.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—11 bales papers, G. Shrikershondass ; 10 cases brandy, Pestonjee Nowrojee and Sons.

Hughenden (s)—15 cases brandy and 15 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 1 hogshead brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Bretton Hall (s)—10 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—22 cases brandy, C. H. B. Forbes and Co ; 4 80 cases brandy, Treacher and Co ; 60 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 50 cases vermouth and 100 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 60 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and.Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Beaun Uamba—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Carlisle—600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Kenyan—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co. ; 96 bales cotton, Pelly and Co.
Calcutta—1,000 cwts. rapeseed, Aldridge, Salmon and Co. : 1,100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 320 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Adamjee.
Corinth (s)—250 cwts. myrabollams, Cooverjee Nursee ; 20 bales wool, Merallybhoy Canjee ; 100 bales cotton, Curmally Ramtoola ; 350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 85 bales cotton, M. D. Cama ; 1 bale cotton, Nemchund Khimchund.
St. Albans (s)—625 cwts. myrabolams, Peerjee Walljee ; 800 cwts. wheat. Govindjee Madhowjee ; 400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 100 bales wool, Goculdass Tooliseedass ; 130 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co. : 61¼ cwts myrabolams, Shewjee Ramjee.
Bretton Hall (s)—75 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 50 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee ; 51 bales cotton, Jewandass Premjee ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co. ; 90 cwts myrabollams, Luckmeedass Narondass ; 1 bale wool and 1 bale rags, Goculdass Toolsidass.
President Garfleid (s)—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 60 tons bones, Alexander Mackenzie and Co.
Alexander Yeats—100 cwts. olibanum, Ally Mahamed Hassum ; 650 cwts myrabolams, Soonderdass Dossa ; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.
Clan Gordon (s)—2,400 cwts. wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 720 cwts. wheat, P. Chrystal and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow ; 200 bales cotton, William Bell and Co ; 312¼ cwts wheat, and 287¼ cwts linseed, Dewjee Jawun ; 155 bales cotton, Tharia Topun ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Clan Maclean (s)—20,000 cwts. wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

De Bay (s)—510 cwts. sursee seed, Heerjee Sewjee ; 292 bales cotton waste, Sumsoodin Moola Tyebjee ; 7 cwts. fishmaws and 4 cases peacock feathers, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 225 cwts. horns, Khan Mahamed Nensey ; 12 bales hides, Rajbhoy Tyebally ; 4 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co ; 80 cwts nigerseed, Ralli Brothers.
R. F. Mathew (s)—20 hogsheads mango chutney, Aldridge, Salmon and Co ; 4,000 cwts. wheat, Damodur Khimjee ; 4,000¼ cwts. linseed, Remington and Co ; 1,399¼ cwts. linseed, P. Chrystal and Co ; 1,650 cwts. linseed, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 20 bales skins, Lang, Moir and Co ; 6 bales hides, Bhimjee Sajun ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 323 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co. ; 200 cwts olibanum and 12 cwts. mother-o'-pearl shells, Ally Mahamed Hassum ; 125 cwts soorsa seed, 125 cwts. fennelseed, and 100 cwts. chillies, Jaitha Thakersee ; 41 bales hides, Jumali Ladoo.
Laleham (s)—500 cwts. linseed, Hajee H. Shroff Sons and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Teviot (s)—3,993¼ cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

St. Bernard (s)—2,241 cwts. rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Deer Hill (s)—2,001 cwts. rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.

Knight of St. Partrick (s)—4,000 cwts. wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Ixia (s)—1,000 cwts. linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Transit—1,800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Kate (s)—6,400 cwts. linseed, John Marshall ; 9,000 cwts. linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Marathun—300 cwts. bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.
Clifton—567 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Damanian—310 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Sumatra (s)—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Netley Abbey (s)—10,000 cwts. wheat, and 3,000 cwts. gingellyseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geo. Heaton (s)—200 bales cotton, Olcese and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 8 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geo. Heaton (s)—90 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Columbia (s)—2,799 cwts. gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.
Alvah (s)—3,604¼ cwts. wheat, and 4,85 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 1,064 cwts mowra, seed, Nanabhoy Bumanshaw.
Simoom (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
Turquoise (s)—36,000 cwts. wheat, 450 bales cotton, 9,256¼ cwts. gingellyseed, and 1,663 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Scots Grey (s)—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzoer and Co ; 325 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.
Mayo (s)—700 cwts, castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia (s)—97 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 200 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bangalore (s)—70 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Rustomjee Papa.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra (s)—500 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 600 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ;

FOR HONGKONG.

Bangalore (s)—240 cwts. sand ; wood, Currimbhoy Ebramal 28 cwts. olibanum and 40 cwts bysabole, Datoobhoy Dossa ; 33 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Mahomed Nuthoo ; 48 cases sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Dassa ; 78 bales cotton, Jowarmull Moolchund ; 67 bales cotton, Gooljee Singanee ; 186 bales cotton, Govindass Luchmandass ; 22 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 14 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 41 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 16 bales cotton, Guneshlall Shobhagmull ; 48 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co ; 30 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co ; 400 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 16 bales twist, Mansook Motheelall ; 85 bales cotton, Oodymullfee Dhudha ; 74 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Matha : 50 bales twist, Framjee Rustomjee Papa ; 50 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 23.

Mardall, Lieut., Kings L. I., from leave, from England.
Kennedy, Conductor, Comt. Dept., on leave, from Mhow.
Fitz-Patrick, Major, 30th Madras N. I., from leave, from England.
Rideout, Major, Scotch Rifles, from leave, from England.
Riddell, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Strickland, Lieut., N. Staffordshire, from leave, from England.
Adye, Capt. W. Yorkshire, on duty, from Lucknow.
Brown, Lieut., R. I. Rifles, on duty, from England.
Tuson, Lieut., Cheshire, on duty, from England.
Carthew Yorstoun, Lieut., Hampshire, on duty, from England.
Davies, Lieut., Yorkshire, on duty, from England.
Woodhouse, Lieut., R. Sussex, on duty, from England.
Doveton, Lieut., R. Sussex, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 23.

Fitz-Patrick, Major, 30th Madras N. I., to join, to Trinchinopoly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 23.

Major F. S. Hore, is granted one month's leave of absence from this date.

Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements into Head Quarters as soon as possible for inspection by the chief master armourer.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 20.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 24th April, vice Major H. Lees Smith, M. A., L. L. B., Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade, and Offg. Dy. Supdt. 3rd Grade, deceased :—

Major J. R. Wilmer, Asst. Supdt., 2nd Grade, is confirmed in the 1st Grade of Asst. Supdts., in which he is at present offg.

Mr. W. G. Beverley, Asst. Supdt., 3rd Grade, is promoted substantively to the 2nd Grade, but will continue to officiate in the 1st Grade until further orders.

The following temporary promotions are also made, with effect from the same date :—

Mr. W. H. Cole, M. A., Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade, to officiate as Dy. Supdt., 3rd Grade.

Capt. J. R. Hobday, Offg. Asst. Supdt., 2nd Grade, to officiate as Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Bt. Lieut.-Col. W. M. Campbell, R. E., Dy. Supdt., 2nd Grade, Survey of India, the following reversions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th May :—

Mr. J. O. N. James, Offg. Dy. Supdt., 2nd Grade, to revert to his sub. appointment of Dy. Supdt., 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. H. Cole, M. A., Offg. Dy. Supdt., 3rd Grade, to revert to his sub. appointment of Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade.

Capt. J. R. Hobday, Offg. Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade, to revert to his offg. appointment of Asst. Supdt., 2nd Grade.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. Thornton, an Asst. Supdt. of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

Mr. W. M. Shaw, an Asst. Supdt. of the 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough for nine months.

Mr. F. G. Teale, a Supdt. of the 1st Grade, is allowed special leave for six months.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

Mr. F. T. Hewson, C. S., Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl., Rajputana, and Offg. Asst. Comsr., Ajmir, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Major H. B. Abbott, Pol. Supdt. Jhallawar, availed himself, on the 1st May, of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification dated 9th April, making over charge of the current duties of his office to Major C. A. Baylay, Pol. Agent at Kota.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

Major G. H. L. Greenfield, Offg. Comdat., Deol. Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Canti Mage., Deoli, with effect from date of assuming charge, vice Col. C. H. Clay, on privilege leave.

Major G. H. L. Greenfield is invested with the powers of a Magte., 2nd Class, and with the powers of a Sub-Judge of the 2nd Class, to hear suits of a civil nature up to Rs. 500 in value.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. J. B. Campbell, R. E., Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Comd., Military Works.

Lieut. H. L. C. H. Stafford, R. E., Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, is posted to the Meerut Comd., Military Works.

Major J. H. Crowdy, R. E., Ex. Engr., transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Comd., Military Works, is posted to the Kasauli Div., Military Works, of which he assumed charge, from Lieut. G. H. Sim, R. E., Ex. Engr.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. S. DeBryth, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is granted six months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st May, and subsidiary leave from 25th to 30th April.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 18.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

2nd Batn. Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. B. E. Winter, to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. H. W. Rowden, promoted, subject to the approval of H. Rl. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C. Dated 20th April 1882.

Lieut. Col. G. deC. Morton, Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., is posted to the Rohilkund Dist.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. C. G. Adye, West Yorkshire Regt., is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battn. of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Lieut :—

Lieuts. H. Alexander, 10th Hussars ; E. Grey, J. D. McAndrew, J. S. Melville, Suffolk Regt. ; E. D. Serres, P. B. Smithe, K. Chesney, West Riding Regt. ; J. A. Brown, Seaforth Highlanders ; and A. G. Peyton, East Surrey Regt.

The undermentioned candidate has been declared by the board of examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard in Persian on the 4th April, 1882 :—

Lieut. R. A. Wahab, Rl. Engrs.

With the sanction of Govt., the following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 19th April, 1882, appointing Lieut. Col. A. P. Palmer, Asst. Adjt.-Genl., to officiate, on departure of Major M. Clementi for Umballa, as Depy. Judge Advocate of the Circle in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure and until the arrival of Lieut. W. H. F. MacMullen, 18th Bl. Cavy.

Presidency District Order, dated the 30th March, 1882, appointing Capt. J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, 17th N. I., to officiate as Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry, 1st Circle, in addition to his other duties, vice Major F. W. Nicolay proceeded on leave.

Lahore Division Order, dated the 22nd April, 1882, appointing Bt. Major H. Paterson, 23rd Pioneers, to officiate as Asst. Adjt.-Genl., Lahore Divn., as a temporary measure.

The following order is confirmed :—

Oudh Division Order, dated the 17th April, 1882, appointing Major R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, 10th Hus. to be Aide-de-Camp, provisionally, on the Personal Staff of Lieut.-Genl. C. Cureton, C. B., Comdg. Oudh Divn., with effect from the 6th April 1882, vice Lieut. C. G. Adye, Yorkshire Regt., resigned.

The leave of absence for ninety days, on urgent private affairs, granted to Capt. M. S. Bell, V. C., Rl. Engrs., (Asst. Qrmr. Genl., Intelligence Branch,) is extended to the 15th July, 1882.

The twelve months' leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieut. T. Mayne (Instructor of Musketry), 2nd Battn. Leicestershire Regt., is hereby cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

12th Lancers—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. J. Stewart, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut. T. J. Atherton, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

14th Hus.—Lieut. Col. F. S. Russell, to England, for three month from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, pending exchange.

On the recommendation of medical board, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it ; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified :—

10th Hus.—Capt. M. M. Slade, 6 months.

2nd Battn. Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut. J. Mosse, 12 months.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DE SA—DESOUZA—May 23, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dhabul, L. J. De Sa, LL.B., Subordinate Judge, Sumar, to Josephine, the youngest daughter of Dr. J. F. D. de Souza.

DEATH.

COOPER—May 23, opposite the Marine Line Station, Nowrosjee Cowasjee Cooper, aged 24 years, deeply regretted. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence to-day, 24th instant, at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORGAN—May 15, at Elcot, Landour, the wife of Surgeon-Major Jerome Morgan, A. M. D., of a daughter (prematurely).

SUTHERLAND—May 20, at Allahabad, the wife of W. A. Sutherland, of a son.

DEATHS.

HEWSON—April 23, on board the Troop-ship Crocodile, homeward bound, off Perim in the Red Sea, Honorary Major J. M. Hewson, late Pay Master, 54th Foot, and formerly of the 37th Foot.

SPROT—May 15, at Dharmsala, Rachel, elder daughter of A. Sprot, Esq., The Carabineers, aged 18 months.

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"BIMANA."—Received.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1882.

THE legislative work of the Simla session was begun on Thursday with the disposal of Mr. Crosthwaite's Bill for the relief of encumbered estates in the division of Jhansi, North-West Provinces. That it is, unfortunately, only a relief, but no remedy, appeared to be the opinion of at least one Member of Council, if one might be allowed to judge from some of his remarks, or their inferences. And the same opinion may, perhaps, be shared by a very considerable section of the public. The results of this measure, however, will greatly depend upon the extent to which embarrassed estates will be bought up by Government. The best fate which could happen to some, at least, of the Jhansi landowners would be to become State tenants. Those, on the other hand, whose embarrassments are to be relieved by State loans will be subjected to a discipline which may possibly teach them habits of thrift and self-control; for as their properties will be mortgaged to the State during the ten years over which the repayments of their loans are to extend, their own facilities of borrowing, and the sowcars' inducements to lend, will be much less than in the period preceding the introduction of the new measure. The transformation of a number of the Jhansi ryots into proprietors of the soil of which formerly they were mere occupants, was effected by the British Government shortly after the annexation of the district, which took place a little while before the Mutiny. Then their troubles began. A European, judging from the experience of France and Prussia, would at once have concluded that the measure would prove as politic as "it certainly was benevolent." Ownership would naturally exercise a "steadying" influence on the brand-new landlords; in English political phraseology, they would feel they had "a stake" in the country; they would become more loyal than ever, and conservative in the best sense of the word. But such a forecast would have left two essential facts out of the calculation—that the Jhansi ryot was just as simple and ignorant, and gullible, and improvident as any of his class on the whole continent of India; and that in the Marwari money-lender he possessed a hard-hearted, very clever, and unscrupulous master, who would rather encourage than dissuade him from borrowing to the utmost extent of his newly-acquired powers.

But, indeed, the poor landlord would have been obliged to borrow, without any special encouragement from the money-lender. The revenue law compelled him. He had not the habit of putting by, in good seasons, a provision against the bad; but the assessment, though light, was rigidly and punctually exacted in bad seasons as well as in good. Here arises an interesting question. In the long run, is the rigidity of the revenue system as great an evil as some high authorities declare it to be? It is often said that the English Government should adopt the more flexible methods of the old native rulers, who regulated their revenue demands in accordance with the state of the harvests. But let us see clearly what this means. It means that at all times the native rulers, or what comes to the same thing, their provincial officers, took the utmost they could extort from their subjects. The notion of an inviolable "margin" of profit, upon which the ryot and his family might live in some degree of comfort, seldom or never entered their heads. The native system—at all events during the concluding period of native administration—is exemplified by a recent autobiographer, whose vivid description of the harsh, and too often diabolically ingenious contrivances, of the Mahratta tax-collectors in Orissa, is described in Dr. Hunter's book. Indeed, we need hardly refer to Dr. Hunter's graphic and impressive pages for proofs of the fact that at the time when the English were taking over charge of India, the flexibility of the native systems varied as the tax-payers' powers of endurance under each twist of the screw. This fact accounts in a very great measure for the ordinary ryot's improvidence, and goes far to reconcile with each other two apparently contradictory features of his character,—his ceaseless diligence, and his thriftlessness. Now, unless applied under the most scrupulous precautions, a variable method of collecting revenue might tend to confirm the ryot in the careless habits which are the natural results of long ages of oppression, and from which it is in the highest degree desirable that he should be weaned. The evil may be fostered by the very means adopted to prevent it. But after all, it is not so much a question of principle as of the time and manner of its application. And the revenue system is, or may be, something else besides a device for collecting the money needed to pay soldiers and civilians. By its very rigidity, and insistence on punctuality, it should—that is, granting the State demand to be fixed at the very lowest possible limit—prove as powerful an instrument for the education of the people as the schemes of self-government upon which the supreme and minor Administrations are now engaged. The transformation may be slow, but under the substitution of definite law for demoralising benevolence and selfish caprice, even the Indian ryot may become sufficiently trained to be able to cast off his Old Man of the Mountain, the usurer, and contend with him on level ground and equal terms.

But the case of the Jhansi zemindar demands heroic remedy. He is too far gone to be left *vi medicatrici naturæ*. In his instance it is a race between sowcar and Sircar. For more than twenty years the Jhansi zemindars have been sinking under debts accumulating at high rates of compound interest. The exaction of revenue twice over, a quarter of a century ago—once by the mutineers, and again by Government—left its evil effects upon them for years. Then followed a series of bad harvests, and the famine of 1868-9. Of course, when the ryots became proprietors, their borrowing powers became greater, and the usurers were only too ready to impose terms up to the value of the estates. The usurers never made any allowance for the superiority of the proprietors' security over that which the latter could offer when they were only tenants. The exorbitant interest, which means bad security, continued to be enforced. This last fact should be remembered in considering the character of Mr. Crosthwaite's measure. It is a justification of the principle of the Bill, that Government shall go, as it were, behind all bonds, covenants, and promises to pay and cut them down to equitable limits. This, as already said, is the basis on which the provisions of the Bill stand. The extent of a zemindar's indebtedness having been ascertained after due examination and adjustment of his creditor's claims, his case will be dealt with in one of two ways. If the revised claims are covered by six times the annual amount of the zemindar's profits, Government will advance the sum at five per cent. on the security of the property, and recover the loan in instalments spread over ten years. If the debt exceeds that amount, the property will be sold by public auction, and, supposing there is no higher bidder, bought in by Government for ten times the annual profit. In this case the proprietor will revert to the position which he held before a generous Government conferred upon him the doubtful benefit of ownership. Knowing what is in store for them, the money-lenders are doing their utmost to anticipate the Government. They are foreclosing their mortgages; so that, again, a disinterested and benevolent Government are unavoidably pushing the zemindar over the precipice from which they wish to drag him. The more quickly, therefore, the Bill could be passed the better; and it was passed, as an urgent measure, on receipt of a telegram from the Secretary of State.

IT is our misfortune to have once more roused the anger of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and to be the object of a more than usually ferocious attack on the part of our fire-eating contemporary. It is true that the diatribe is to us quite unintelligible, but we can distinguish a straightforwardness about the phraseology which, in this dull season, is positively exhilarating. Detailed criticism is conveniently avoided by the comprehensive declaration that our only qualification is "utter and entire ignorance of the subject matter." As for the character of our remarks on the "subject matter," a few epithets, casually selected from our contemporary's highly-flavoured vocabulary, may spare our readers the trouble of forming any opinion of their own. They are generally described as "padding . . . concocted of equal parts of conjecture, assumption, and misrepresentation," "sneers and insinuations," "rubbish," "silly verbosity," and such like. The cause of our contemporary's ill-temper was some unavailing attempts on our part to extract from him a definite declaration as to what our Afghan policy should be. For a long time we have been taking note of the zeal with which the Punjab paper scours Afghanistan for disquieting rumours, and regardless of their authenticity, or rather their lack of it, founds upon them vague and contradictory arguments against the views of every one who may be presumed to differ from it on general politics. We imagined that behind our contemporary's grievous dissatisfaction with matters as they stand there must be some foundation for his strong dissent; and that if he incontinently condemned the policy of Lord Ripon, he had at least some alternative to offer. As the result of a good deal of effort, we have induced our contemporary to make two admissions, which we will allow to speak for themselves. Writing a few weeks ago, the *Civil and Military* stated that its object was "to display the falseness of the vision of the fool's paradise which the enemies of England depict for our delusion and betrayal." In his last pronouncement he follows this up by a further declaration that he means "to rend the veil of diplomatic chicanery, and to expose the falsity and hollowness of the smooth-speaking familiar to the Government." One might fairly take exception to such grandiloquent phraseology in the sober discussion of an essentially practical question; but we are not, any more than Puff in "The Critic," "for making slavish distinctions, and giving all the fine language to the upper sort of people." What we should expect to see, however, hidden never so obscurely amid the volumes of our contemporary's rhetoric, would be some sensible suggestion as to what, in his opinion, should be done in Afghanistan.

In an article published on May 9, to which our contemporary for reasons best known to himself does not refer, we noted his charges against Lord Ripon and placed beside them extracts from his own news-letters which, to any intelligent reader, appeared to disprove his conclusions. We are not aware that the Lahore paper has ever gone beyond the prudent ground of indiscriminate abuse. Most people, even in the Punjab, will sooner or later become satiated with such frothy rhodomontade as we have cited above. For our part, we will not promise that it will amuse us much longer. Will our contemporary, therefore, endeavour to be serious just once? He professes to study Afghanistan, and to be dissatisfied with its condition. Let him cast his eyes over the country once more, and having done so tell us what he would have us do. He says the country is in open rebellion. Very well; does he propose that on the evidence of the alleged disturbance which is before us we should march an army on Kabul? He says Abdul Rahman is tottering from his throne. Whom does he suggest to put in his place? Is it Ayoub Khan, or Yakoub, or the Wali, or General Roberts with a hundred millions in his pocket? Let him name his man, and if he can show that he has more chances of success than the present Amir, we will support his nominee. In like manner, our contemporary has assumed over and again, with no apparent reason, that everybody but himself is totally ignorant of the condition of the country and blind to the requirements of the situation. In our article above referred to, we pointed out from our contemporary's own columns how completely his charges of indifference on the part of the Government were refuted by his own reports from Kabul. We do not desire to envelope our opinions in a cloud of sonorous verbiage. We are not concerned to paint Afghan affairs in a brighter hue than actually belongs to them. What we do think is that, however unsatisfactory they may or may not be, they are in a better condition than any policy suggested by our contemporary can make them. As for his contention that by non-interference (we should like to hear what the converse would be) we are driving the Afghans into the hands of Russia, we affirm that the contrary is the case. The Afghans have been shown that we harbour no designs against their much-loved independence, and if we leave them alone so long as they are favourably inclined towards us, they must of necessity gravitate under our protection. With our present policy it is certain that in any encounter for the maintenance of the integrity of Afghan territory with the Power that has absorbed the Central Asian khanates in quick succession, we should have the Afghans on our side, instead of on that of the enemy, as would inevitably be the case if we became the aggressors. If our contemporary will seriously consider our queries, we shall freely excuse him his rather feeble abuse.

ACCORDING to Reuter, Sir John Holker has resigned the Solicitor-Generalship. This is obviously an error, for Sir John is not Solicitor-General. Nor is it likely that the real junior Law Officer of the Government has resigned "through ill-health," because, according to last accounts, Sir Farrer Herschell was as well as he could wish, whereas Lord Justice Holker's condition was said to be "causing great anxiety to his friends." It is evident, therefore, that Sir John Holker has been compelled to resign the high judicial office to which he was appointed only last year. Few men were more popular than "Jack Holker," and few lawyers were so trustworthy. Although he held high office under a Conservative Government, Sir John was no politician. He owed his appointment to the Solicitor-Generalship to the fact that he was the only Conservative lawyer in the House who had a "safe" seat. Except as a law adviser the late member for Preston was not much strength to Lord Beaconsfield's Government. He was always a lawyer first and a party-man afterwards, as was evidenced by the line he took on the first Bradlaugh committee. He held that the House of Commons had no right to substitute an affirmation for the oath, nor had it any right to prevent a duly-elected member from taking the oath. On the first point he was opposed by the present Law Officers, but his contention was maintained by the courts of law. Of the second, no more need be said than that it is still *sub judice*. How John Holker came to be a Conservative is an unexplained episode in his career. He was once put up for the Reform Club, but being a "common Manchester barrister," he was blackballed. The same fate befel Mr. W. H. Smith when he was put up for the Reform. Shortly afterwards both these gentlemen were found to be distinguished members of the Conservative party. No wonder that the managers of the chief Liberal club should be setting their house in order, when it is possible that their snobbishness in blackballing supposed local and country politicians may have given a Cabinet Minister and an Attorney-General to the opposite party. Mr. Smith and Sir John Holker are not the only Tory members of Parliament whose conversion to that political creed has been accelerated by the indiscriminate use of black-balls at the Reform Club. To return to Sir John Holker: he was better suited for a judicial than a political position. It was always understood that he would have become Lord Chief Baron, had not that post been abolished. As Lord Justice, Sir John would have rendered excellent service, and on personal and public grounds it will be generally regretted that a promising career should be prematurely closed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 5.

THE policy of any Government must be judged by its results, and by the time this letter reaches you it is probable that you will have received by telegraph information of the actual effect, so far as the vital matter of the maintenance of law and order in Ireland is concerned, of the new policy adopted by the Ministry. My own impression is that the immediate results of the arrangement effected by Mr. Gladstone with the Parnellites must be to put a stop to open defiance of authority, but that the price paid for this temporary advantage is too dear; for the triumphant Home Rulers may well feel satisfied with the practical admission the Prime Minister has made, that henceforth no English Government can hope to govern Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, of course, has persuaded himself,—with that subtle refinement of dialectical skill which enables him at any moment to prove to his own complete conviction that black is white,—that there has been no new departure in his Irish policy. But no ordinary human being can follow him in this course of reasoning. It did not require Mr. Forster's plain statement to show that, in releasing the imprisoned Irish members before the authority of the State in its conflict with rebellion has been vindicated, the Ministry has made as complete a surrender to the Home Rulers as it made in the Transvaal to the victorious Boers. Mr. Forster, being a straightforward man, naturally insisted that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues should give a distinct promise to discountenance boycotting and intimidation before he would set them free. But not only have they been released without having given such a pledge, but the Government has only been able to obtain a qualified promise that the released members will for a time suspend resistance to the law, by engaging to alter that law as speedily as possible. The law at present requires the payment by Irish tenants of their just debts. Mr. Parnell has always contended that the tenants are quite unable to pay these debts, and that the sponge must be applied to arrears of rent and the emancipated peasantry allowed to make a fresh start. Otherwise, he maintained, and what he preached the tenants practised, evictions made on account of the non-payment of arrears must be followed and avenged by outrages. Well, whether this view of the arrears question was right or wrong, the Government refused to adopt it, and employed all "the resources of civilisation" to put down outrages without cancelling arrears and stopping evictions. The Government has now, however, confessed that the resources of civilisation, as defined by Mr. Gladstone last October, are exhausted, and that nothing remains but to accept Mr. Parnell's programme for the restoration of order in Ireland. Well, says Mr. Forster, this concession is simply a payment of black-mail to the persistent breakers of the law. "Not so," replies Mr. Gladstone. "Our determination to deal with the arrears question was announced in the debate on Mr. Redmond's Bill, and up to that time we had had no communication, direct or indirect, with the imprisoned members. We came to the conclusion to deal with arrears quite independently, and since having done so we have received assurances from Mr. Parnell that he was satisfied with what we proposed to do, and we have therefore released him. But no compact was made with him, and no black-mail has been paid him to enlist his services in the cause of order." But this is not quite an ingenuous statement of the transaction that has taken place. A bargain has been concluded, but of course not in so clumsy a manner as to expose it to all the world. I suppose that, when a Turkish Pasha buys off brigands who are ravaging his province, he does not enter into a formal treaty with them, stating the precise terms of the agreement. He is satisfied with what in Parliamentary language is styled a moral understanding, and acts with confidence on the old maxim, "Honour among thieves." So, in this affair, it is absurd to imagine that Mr. Gladstone, the most consummate of tacticians, would have blundered so awkwardly in this business as to put all the threads of the intrigue in the hands of his adversaries. But the arrangement, so well as I can make out, has been effected in this way. Mr. Charles Russell, who is the ablest of the Radicals outside the Ministry, and who thoroughly understands the Irish question, took the lead some time ago in getting up a memorial to the Prime Minister to settle the arrears question in the manner desired by the Home Rulers. Simultaneously, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is in the confidence of the English Radicals, began a series of attacks on Mr. Forster, whose policy, it declared, had failed, and who must be driven out of the Cabinet. Even before Easter the effect on Mr. Gladstone's susceptible mind of this agitation, the avowed object of which was to conciliate the Home Rulers, was apparent; for even before Easter the Prime Minister showed signs of giving way and his famous declaration about being face to face with a social revolution could easily be interpreted by those who knew him as a sign that he was about to execute a change of front. Upon this hint the Home Rulers acted. They had never concealed what they wanted, and on Mr. Parnell's advice their irreducible minimum was embodied in Mr. Redmond's Bill and offered for the acceptance of the Government as soon as it had been intimated that their demands would be conceded. Mr. Parnell seems to have written a letter, which was shown to a Cabinet Minister, intimating that there was no reason now why he should not co-operate with, instead of opposing, the Government; and his release followed as a matter of course. There was need, of course, of delicate negotiation in the management of the business; but it is clear that Mr. Charles Russell and his friends were working from the first to win back the Irish vote by the grant of fresh concessions, and that they were prompted by the Minister who must now be recognised as the ruling spirit of the Cabinet, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Parnell has certainly had the best of the bargain, for he gets his freedom unconditionally, and has only given a limited promise of aid in exchange for the absolute acceptance of his policy as regards the arrears question. To use his own carefully guarded language, he believes that, if the settlement foreshadowed by the Prime Minister be effected, he and his colleagues, "in common with all persons who desire to see the prosperity of Ireland, would be able to take such steps as would have a material effect in diminishing those exceptional, those lamentable outrages." This is an acknowledgment that the Home Rulers can control the men who commit outrages, and that hitherto they have not chosen to do so. In buying them off, the Government has distinctly recognised the power of the Irish law-breakers as superior to that of the law-makers. Certainly, in one aspect, his surrender cannot be regarded as a change of policy, for Mr. Gladstone has always been candid enough to say that redress for Irish wrongs is only conceded to agitation. But it goes further than any concession previously made, and even the pretence that it is to be considered final is now abandoned. Mr. Parnell and his followers have much more far-reaching aims than can be satisfied by any Land Acts, and the success they have achieved must inspire them to go on with their project for the repeal of the Union, which, if the present Government remain in power, stands a fair chance of becoming much more than a project in the course of the next two or three years.

The capitulation of the Ministry to the Home Rulers has produced a feeling of something like stupefaction among moderate Liberals and Conservatives. In the absence of Lord Randolph Churchill, no one on the Opposition side of the House had the presence of mind and the ready wit to take full advantage on Tuesday of the announcement by Mr. Gladstone of his new policy, and Mr. Gibson's impassioned speech last night was strained and ineffective. The Conservatives, in fact, feel themselves hampered by their own mistake in committing themselves to the accomplishment of what Mr. Joseph Cowen rightly terms a most important part of Michael Davitt's policy, the creation of a peasant proprietary in Ireland; and they are also not disinclined to see the arrears question settled. The leaders, therefore, appear rather half-hearted in the excited discussions of the week; it is the rank and file who are vehemently indignant at what has happened, and many of them seem inclined now to blame Mr. W. H. Smith for having ever brought forward the unlucky motion which he has now dropped, and which supplied Mr. Gladstone with the desired excuse for taking a new departure in his Irish policy. The uneasiness which prevails among the Whigs at the effacement of their influence in the Cabinet and the ascendancy of the Chamberlain faction found an eloquent spokesman on Tuesday in Mr. Goschen, who warned the Government that upon them lay the burden of proving that the best way of dealing with a social revolution was to play into the hands of social revolutionists. But this ebullition of anger was soon over, and last night Mr. Goschen said nothing, so that perhaps means have been found of pacifying him. The otherwise amazing appointment of Lord Frederick Cavendish, a weak copy of his brother the Marquis of Hartington, to be Chief Secretary for Ireland in the room of Mr. Forster, may probable be explained in this way, that, had Mr. Chamberlain taken the post, the Whigs would fairly havy revolted from the Ministerial yoke, whereas they feel safe with two members of the Cavendish family in office, though Lord Hartington is, by all accounts, really more of a Radical than Mr. Gladstone himself. When the time comes for a fresh surrender, Lord Frederick can easily be thrown overboard to share the fate of the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Forster.

Mr. Chamberlain holds now a remarkable position. It was thought much that he should be admitted into the Cabinet before he had been more than three years in Parliament, but he is now the real master of the Cabinet, and his radiant countenance shows how greatly he enjoys the victory his determination has won. The fact is, he knows what he wants, while that political Hamlet, Mr. Gladstone, always brooding and hesitating over two or more courses of action, is the natural prey of a more vigorous and resolute mind, and can be hurried suddenly into desperate measures before he well knows what he is about. Mr. Chamberlain's career has been a curious one. Educated at the London University, he while, still quite a young man, joined his father in the business of making screws at Birmingham. He soon displayed his genius for diplomacy and organisation by the measures he took to extend the business of his firm, that of Nettlefold and Co. He gradually acquired a monopoly of the screw-making business by going to rival manufacturers one after another, and threatening them with a competition at ruinously low prices unless they agreed to sell their businesses to Nettlefold and Co. He in this way succeeded in buying out, one by one, all the manufacturers of screws except one (who is in but a small way), and it is fair to him to say that he paid every one a fair price when once they had agreed to negotiate with him. Having thus acquired a practical monopoly of the trade, he raised the prices of screws, and quickly realised large profits. He then, just when trade began to decline, converted his business into a limited company, and retired with a fortune which some persons estimate at £800,000, but which a Birmingham man who knows him very well and has a great admiration for him tells me does not, in all probability, exceed £350,000. Since his retirement from business, Mr. Chamberlain has devoted himself to municipal and imperial politics with equal success; and nothing is more admirable than the philosophical calmness with which he now discourses on the vicissitudes of trade to those unfortunate persons (including the shareholders in Nettlefold and Co.) who complain that British industry has ceased to be profitable. He is a thorough Radical of the French type, but with a strong dash of American shrewdness infused into his character. He fairly boasts that he organised the caucus, and thus achieved the great Liberal victory of 1880; and the predominance he has since attained in the Cabinet marks him out as the real and dangerous leader of the revolutionary party in the State, who rejoice to see established in Ireland a precedent they hope to see followed in England.

Popular interest in the Academy Exhibition is exhausted before the formal opening day by the voluminous critical notices that appear in the papers. I believe the academicians would act wisely in refusing to have any press or private view days, and requiring the critics not to publish any comments on the pictures till after the first Monday in May. But competition in journalism is now so keen and reckless that I am afraid the newspapers could hardly be relied on to practise the necessary restraint. Some Peeping Tom would always manage to outwit his comrades by spying out and revealing the beauties of the Academy before the opening day. As an illustration of the lengths to which journalistic rivalry is carried, I might point to the scandalous instance of the account published in the *Daily Telegraph* of the banquet at Windsor Castle on the Duke of Albany's wedding day. No journalist was asked to this dinner, yet the *D. T.* professed to give a full and accurate description of all that took place. It made, however, one slight mistake, having, I suppose, been hoaxed by its informant, for it announced that the toasts after dinner had been given by Mr. John Brown, the fact being, of course, that they were given, in accordance with the usual custom, by the Lord High Steward of the household. Newspapers which condescend to this style of thing could hardly be expected to abstain from spoiling the public appetite for the Academy by premature criticisms. This year's pictures were praised in the customary wholesale fashion at the Academy dinner, at which, by the way, the speechmaking was of a very low order indeed; but there are very few pictures of rare merit on the walls. Sir F. Leighton's immense copper-coloured Phryne is hung right down to the ground, dwarfing all the surrounding pictures and forming a ludicrous comment on the President's own advice to artists, that they should consider quality rather than quantity, and not be ambitious of covering so much canvas. This Phryne's appearance is rather that of a Judith or a Semiramis than of a supremely fascinating courtesan. She might have overawed the judges, but she would never have set their pulses beating with passionate desire for her. On the other hand, Sir F. Leighton's "Wedded," a picture of two lovers, is in his most charming manner, and shows that his hand has lost none of its cunning. Seven-tenths of the pictures appear to be portraits, mostly of very uninteresting persons. Millais is very unequal this year. One of his large portraits, that of a lady, is so flat and staring that it looks as if the figure had been cut out separately and pasted on like so much appliqué work. But his children's portraits, and those of Sir H. Thompson and Cardinal Newman, are excellent. Perhaps he only takes trouble when he likes his subject. Ouless's likeness of Sir F. Roberts does not strike one as being nearly so good as Hall's less pretentious but more vigorous half-length of the famous general. But the gem of the Academy this year is Herkomer's portrait of Archibald Forbes. This prince of specials is dressed in his war paint, that is to say, in rough working clothes and a coloured shirt thrown open at the neck. The head is painted to a nicety, with a loving but truthful touch, and it shows you at a glance the daredevil character of the man, slightly relieved by the humorous expression of the mouth and eye. I have not had time for more than a hurried walk round the rooms at Burlington House yet, as I have been away the greater part of this week on an electioneering visit to Oldham.

Have you looked over the two volumes of Serjeant Ballantine's wandering Reminiscences? The chapters about the Serjeant's visit to India in connexion with the Baroda trial are disappointing. The worthy Serjeant appears to be as inexact in trifles as ever, for he spells Mr. Scoble's name Scobell, and Khunderao Gaekwar he speaks of as one Rhandi Rao. His gratitude to Mr. Jefferson is profuse and almost overwhelming. He does not say what became of the money he gained in India, but it seems to have profited him little, for this book has notoriously been compiled to help him out of pecuniary straits. *Apropos* of Bombay, which he thought a hateful place, he refers to Chisholm Anstey, who, he says, the night before leaving for Hongkong to take up the Attorney-Generalship, broke two policemen's heads in London, and would have lost his appointment if Serjeant Ballantine had not hushed the matter up for him. The Serjeant thinks it was a fortunate thing for Anstey that he was never rich enough to make it worth anyone's while to lock him up in a private lunatic asylum.

J. M. M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 23.

The following appointments and promotions in the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire appear in to-morrow's *Gazette Extraordinary* :—

To be G. C. S. I.—The Maharajah of Travancore and Nawab Ikbal-ud-Dowlah.

To be K. C. S. I.—Maharajah Jotindro Mohun Tagore and Colonel O. St. John.

To be C. S. I.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ross, Resident at the Persian Gulf, the Hon'ble W. Hudleston, Member of the Madras Council, Mr. C. P. Carmichael, of the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, and Mr. T. F. Harrison, formerly Comptroller-General.

To be Companions of the Indian Empire.—William Mackinnon, chairman of the British Indian Steam Navigation Co., Rana Shankar Baksh Sing, Bahadur, Taluqdar, Khajargaon, Oudh, Syad Latif Ali Khan, of Patna, Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. Moore, Bombay, E. R. Douglas, Deputy Director-General of Post Offices, and Moung Shway Kyee, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Burmah.

THE ARMY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 23.

Among the reliefs on the Bengal side are 1st Battalion Manchester Rifles from Sialkot and Umritsur to England, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment from Morar to Aden, relieving the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, who proceed to England. Also a regiment from England to Lucknow, and another also from England to Mooltan.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Times, in a leading article on the Viceroy's scheme for local self-government in India, approves of the same, and says that it is a magnificent experiment, and worthy of the British nation.

MR. PARNELL.

It is stated that Mr. Parnell meditates resigning his seat in Parliament.

RESIGNATION OF LORD JUSTICE HOLKER.

Sir John Holker has resigned the Solicitor-Generalship (? Lord Justiceship) through ill-health.

BETTING ON THE DERBY.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby :—

2½ to 1 against Bruce.
5½ to 1 —— Shotover.
6½ to 1 —— Quicklime.
8 to 1 —— Dutch Oven.
15 to 1 —— Pursebearer.
16 to 1 —— Sachem.
16 to 1 —— Executor.
25 to 1 —— Gerald.

OPENING OF THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

The Gothard Tunnel was formally opened for traffic yesterday, with much ceremony.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

CAIRO, MAY 22.

Formal negotiations between the foreign Consuls and the Government have not yet been opened. Non-official negotiations, however, are proceeding with the object of inducing Arabi Pasha and his Generals to leave Egypt. A peaceful solution of the difficulty is expected.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MAY 22.

The B. S. N. Company's steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¾
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85 5-16
4½ per cent. do.	91⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes	117¼
Bar Silver	52 3-16

Departure—Chrystal.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)
MONDAY, NIGHT, MAY 22.

At 10 p.m.	82·3
TUESDAY, MAY 23.	
„ 6 a.m.	81·5
„ 10 a.m.	88·4
„ 2 p.m.	89·7
„ 4 p.m.	88·7

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THE head-quarters of the Bombay Army will be transferred from Mahableshwur to Poona on the 6th proximo.

A SQUADRON of the 2nd Sind Horse has been ordered to proceed from Jacobabad to Thull-Choti-ali, to relieve the squadron of the 3rd Sind Horse at those posts, in view to the concentration of the latter corps at Jacobabad prior to its disbandment.

THE Eclipse, corvette, Captain E. St. John Garforth, recently arrived at Zanzibar, with captain and crew of a slaver captured at the Comoro Islands. The vessel (which had been cleared out) sank at sea whilst in tow. The case will be tried before the Consular Court at Zanzibar.

THE extension of the telegraph line from Hoshungabad to Bhopal and Sehore will shortly be carried out.

THE figures submitted at the annual meeting of the Standard Insurance Company show that the new assurances effected during the past financial year have again amounted to over £1,000,000, sums assured, and the invested funds have increased to £5,860,431-15-10.

THE last Indian trade and navigation reports, for the year ending on the 31st of March last, show a considerable falling off in the value of Government stores imported; comparing, that is, the figures for the year just ended and those for the preceding year. In 1879-80 about 142 lakhs worth of Government stores were imported; whereas the value for 1881-82 exceeds 212 lakhs.

THE following curious paragraph appears in the Lahore paper:—"The passengers who went home in a Rubattino steamer the other day must have been exceedingly grateful when a Bombay civilian and an Italian Viscount had such a difference of opinion that a duel was seriously talked about. There would certainly have been bloodshed, says an eye-witness, but that the representative of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service preferred to use his fists rather than sword or pistol. Our correspondent does not say what led to the quarrel; and it is not easy to determine, by any logical process, the nature of the subject on which a Bombay civilian and an Italian Viscount would be most likely to differ."

THE Lahore Reservoir is again about to receive attention. Mr. C. W. Hope, the newly appointed Secretary to the Lahore Municipality, is to be entrusted with its reconstruction; and there is every hope that the work will be successfully carried out under his superintendence.

THE troops at Quetta have now been put on the same rate of pay and allowances as troops in Burmah and Aden; all extras have been discontinued.

A WING of the 1st Bengal Cavalry has been ordered to march from Cawnpore to relieve the 5th Bengal Cavalry at Sitapore and Fyzabad, the latter regiment taking the place of the 17th B. C. (about to be disbanded) at Bareilly.

MR. LOUIS TARLETON YOUNG, one of the recently-appointed Surgeons for the Indian Medical Service, was the successful competitor for the Medical Travelling Prize given by the University of Dublin. The Secretary of State has accordingly granted Mr. Young three months' extra joining time, with passage allowance, that he may study Medical Science either at Berlin, Vienna, or Paris.

IN a supplement to the *Gazette of India* is published a return of the accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of railways in India for the quarter ending 31st December, 1881. As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with an increase of 801½ miles, or 8·98 per cent., in the open mileage, and of 1,400,577 miles, or 17·91 per cent., in the train mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a decrease of 14, or 2·14 per cent. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers 18 injured against 1, and among servants 5 killed and 16 injured against 1 killed and 2 injured. The largest number appears to have occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, where 13 passengers and 7 servants were injured. The number of "collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line" increased from 16 to 18. There were 17 cases of collisions between goods-trains or parts of goods-trains. The number of cases in which goods-trains or parts of goods-trains, engines, &c., left the rails was 72. There were 191 cases of trains running over cattle against 208. The number of accidents from trains running over obstructions on the line increased from 24 to 38. There were 52 cases of bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines against 30. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines increased by 16. There were 56 cases of fire in trains against 47.

COLONEL SIR LEWIS PELLY, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., is gazetted Major-General.

THE Malabar, which left Bombay on April 6, made a splendid passage, arriving at Malta a couple of days before her time. Four deaths occurred during the voyage—viz., Major Mitchel Innes, King's Own Rifles; Sergeant Lyons, 2nd Devonshire Regiment; Private Henry Main, 9th Lancers; Bombardier Charlton, 5th Battery, M. Brigade, R. A.; and Private Cunningham, Leinster Regiment.

MR. BAXTER put his question regarding the Indian postage to the Postmaster-General on May 4. Mr. Fawcett, in reply, said:—The weekly service by which letters between this country and India are conveyed through France and Italy is very costly, and involves, I regret to say, a serious loss both to England and India. In consequence of this loss we exercise the right, which is given to us under the Postal Union Treaty, to make a surcharge of 2½d. over and above the fundamental Union rate of 2½d. The same rate of 5d. is charged on letters to Persia when forwarded by the quick sea route of the Persian Gulf.

THE *Lancet* is able to state that the rumour as to the unsatisfactory condition of Mr. Gladstone's health is unfounded, and that it is incorrect that the right hon. gentleman has been advised to curtail his parliamentary duties.

AN English traveller, Captain Gill, has been arrested in the province of Tripoli, at a distance of about three days' march from Benghazi, and brought back to that town. The Turkish authorities had refused him permission to travel in the interior, on account of the difficulty of affording him efficient protection.

THE marriage of Lady Alice Fitzgerald, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Leinster, with Major Fitzgerald, of the Indian Military Service, Hyderabad, was celebrated on Tuesday in the parish church, Maynooth. The whole town was *en fête*.

MR. ERNEST W. LONGFELLOW has announced in the American papers that in due time a memoir of his father, the late Mr. H. W. Longfellow, will be published, to which the family will lend all their assistance.

THE *Athenæum* states that Mr. Darwin has left an autobiography behind him. There has also been found among his papers a sketch of his father, about equal in length to that of his grandfather, which was published some time ago.

LORD LYTTON is, the *Academy* says, engaged in preparing for publication during the ensuing autumn the earlier volumes of his father's life. Any one who may be in possession of correspondence with the late Lord Lytton will greatly oblige the biographer by entrusting it temporarily to his care at Knebworth. Letters thus confided to him will be returned to their owners as quickly as possible and in perfect safety.

AN address having been sent on behalf of the Roman Catholic Episcopate to the Queen with respect to the recent attempt on her life at Windsor, the following reply has been received from the Home Secretary by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster:—"Whitehall, April 29.—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in England on the subject of the recent attempt upon Her Majesty's life; and I have it in command to assure your Eminence that Her Majesty is deeply sensible of the loyalty and affection of her faithful subjects.—I have the honour to be, your Eminence's obedient servant, W. V. Harcourt."

THE Catholic Church in Ireland must, a society paper remarks, be relaxing its great aversion to Masonic institutions when a distinguished Catholic, in the person of John George MacCarthy, late M. P. for Mallow, and now one of the legal commissioners under the Land Act, attended the Grand Masonic Fancy Fair during Easter week at the Exhibition Palace, Dublin. In the time of the late Cardinal Cullen, it was "*ipso facto* excommunication" for a Catholic to attend any Masonic festivity.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 5 wrote:—The three events of last night were the explanation of Mr. Forster, the disclosure of the name of his successor, and the withdrawal by Mr. Smith of that famous motion which is believed to have served its turn of perplexing political adversaries, and therefore may now, with the levity that is usual in all Anglo-Irish politics, be dropped without reference to the welfare of Ireland at all. As for Davitt's release, that was a matter of course; though, by the way, it shows that the Government have regarded him as a political suspect, and therefore ought to have sent him to Kilmainham under the Coercion Act, instead of sending him to Portland as a convict. Of Mr. Forster's defence, there is not much that is profitable to be said. In form, with the exception of two or three expressions which contravene the loyalty that a statesman owes to colleagues from whom he has parted on a legitimate difference of opinion, it was unobjectionable. In substance it comes simply to this, that the rest of the Ministers felt that circumstances had forced upon them a change of policy, and that he thought differently. Mr. Forster did not attempt to balance the reasons for and against. What he did succeed in doing was in showing that there has been a change of policy; but then nobody (except perhaps, the Prime Minister) is concerned to deny that. The old policy had failed. Mr. Forster's administration of Ireland will figure in history as one of the most dreary chapters in that long and dismal chronicle. That failure seems reason enough for a new policy.

THE disturbances among the Skye crofters have subsided, and the police sent on to Portree have been withdrawn. The *Daily News* correspondent in the island says it is impossible to say how far the agitation there is due to promptings from agents of the Irish Land League. It is broadly stated by many that it is entirely due to them. The crofters, however, as broadly deny the statement; but there seems to be no room for doubt that they have been watching with keen interest the No-rent movement in Ireland.

THE Vienna *Presse* publishes the following news of the detection of another plot against the Czar's life:—An individual named Koboseff Bogdanovitch submitted a plan to the Moscow authorities for illuminating the Kremlin by the electric light. From inquiries that were instituted it became evident that the intention was to blow up the whole of the Kremlin during the coronation festivities. At Koboseff's residency, moreover, a quantity of peasants' caps were found of which the crowns were filled with explosive material. It is supposed that they were to be thrown in the air in greeting the Emperor. In falling to the ground they would have had the effect of bombs. After Koboseff's arrest 300 Nihilists fell into the hands of the police. It is also reported that a mine has been found under the Spirovo station on the Moscow Railway. It was most carefully constructed, and was furnished with conducting wires. A mine is also said to have been found under the Imperial pavilion at the exhibition intended shortly to be held at Moscow. Eighteen arrests have been made.

AN attempt is being made to introduce some of the pleasant practices of the European Socialists into America. On April 29 a package addressed to Cyrus W. Field was deposited at the New York Post-office, directed to Mr. Field's up-town residence. The mail messengers carried it in a pouch on the elevated railway. It exploded while in transit, but fortunately nobody was hurt. Another similar package, with an address, misspelt, to W. H. Vanderbilt was found unexploded in the same pouch. Each contained half a pound of powder. Both had evidently been sent by the same person, and would have been delivered if the explosion had not occurred. *The Times'* Philadelphia correspondent states that these infernal machines are believed to have been the work of Socialists. On the wrapper of one was an address to Superintendent Walling, New York Police, which address was afterwards changed to Vanderbilt. On the night of April 30 a similar machine was thrown into a house in Nineteenth-street, which was evidently mistaken for Mr. Walling's residence, and indeed was very near to it. It exploded in the vestibule, doing but little damage. On Sunday, in order to celebrate the centenary of Friedrich Fröbel's birth, the Socialists laid the corner-stone of a new hall in Brooklyn, designed for a Kindergarten upon Fröbel's system. Forty societies, numbering 7,000, attended. The New York Socialists desired to attend in procession, but Mr. Walling forbade them. They also desired to pass through certain streets carrying the red flag of the Commune, but after a week of entreaty, having found Mr. Walling immovable, they abandoned the parade and resorted to threats, of which the infernal machines are believed to be the outcome. The attempts were most unskilfully designed. The popular detestation of the Socialists is strongly expressed. The *New York Herald* says:—"Socialism is a murderous exotic which can never be naturalised in the United States."

"GENERAL" BOOTH stated at a "review" of the Salvation Army at Glasgow recently that he had received a letter from the Archbishop of York asking for some particulars regarding their work, that he might consider whether some means could be found whereby they could fraternise.

MR. MACKAY, the American millionaire, is reported to have arranged to build an hotel in London somewhat on the scale of the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, which is equal in size to about five of the biggest London hotels. There will be 1,600 suites of rooms, and the cost of the undertaking will be £2,000,000.

A GERMAN journal refers to a discovery made by a M. Gros, of Paris, which tends to throw some light on the complaints which were made (but not seriously inquired into) during the Franco-German war, as to the use of poisoned bullets by the combatants on both sides. M. Gros explains that the construction of the modern breech-loading arms causes the bullet to convey with it a portion of the hydrocyanic acid which the explosion of the powder has caused to be accumulated in the barrel. Even if poisoning to a mortal extent does not take place, it is remarked that the healing of wounds is materially retarded by this circumstance.

THE Crown jewels of France are to be sold by public auction with some exceptions. The proceeds, reckoned at ten or twelve millions of francs, will be devoted to works of public utility, or to a relief fund for sick and disabled workmen. Among the condemned objects are the crown of Napoleon III. and the swords of Louis XVIII. and the Duc de Berri, which will be melted down. Those jewels and precious stones which have a scientific value will be preserved in the Museum of Natural History or in the Ecole des Mines. The historic and artistic rarities to be preserved are some famous diamonds, pearls, and rubies—the sword and watch of the Dey of Algiers *inter alia*. The sale will be duly announced, and the jewels exhibited to the public beforehand.

DR. SIEMENS has, by request, presented to the Military Committee on the subject of the Channel Tunnel an ingenious and novel plan for defending the tunnel from hostile invasion. He proposes that immediately above the lateral drainage tunnel there should be a driftway or tube, terminating on the tunnel side in a double arch, with numerous perforations into the tunnel, and on the land side in several chambers of wrought iron sunk into the ground. These chambers he proposes to fill with lumps of common chalk and to connect each of them by means of a pipe with a large cistern filled with dilute muriatic acid. Upon opening the communication this acid would flow into the upper portion of one of the chambers, where it would be distributed by perforated pipes over the entire area. The result of such an inflow would be a powerful chemical reaction, giving rise to a generation of carbonic acid gas, which would for half a mile or more form an insuperable barrier to the passage of human beings through the tunnel. The valves by which the acid was turned upon the chalk might be worked from a safe distance by electricity. Dr. Siemens states that by the adoption of this scheme the tunnel would be left intact and fit for use after a reasonable interval for proper measures to clear it from the carbonic acid gas.

AS far as money goes, a home paper says, Colonel Burnaby made a good thing out of his balloon voyage. His total expenses, including hire of the balloon and transport charges, were a trifle over £80. For his little book Sampson, Low and Co. gave him a cheque for £250. He wrote it in a couple of days, working six hours a day. But then he had to go up in the balloon as a preliminary, and that very nearly settled all subsequent procedure by landing him down the Channel at the gate of the Atlantic. Moreover, Colonel Burnaby has always been uncommonly well paid. For his "Ride to Khiva" he received only £500. For the "Ride through Asia Minor" he received a cheque for £2,500, and is yet in receipt of occasional small cheques on account of his interest in the copyright.

A DUTY of singular delicacy has been assigned to the American Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg by Mr. Frelinghuysen. If the Russian Government permits any outrage against the Jews which it has in its power to prevent—if, in the opinion of the American Minister, a more vigorous effort might be put forth for the prevention of the great wrong—he is, at a favourable opportunity and with all proper deference, to express, on the part of his Government, a hope that the Imperial Government will find means to cause the persecutions to cease. In the case of American Jews a more rigorous intervention is directed. Indeed, from the correspondence published, it seems that since 1872 there has been much diplomatic discussion on this matter: the American Government asserting the rights of its citizens, under the treaty of 1832, to full liberty of trade and residence; the Russian Government urging that the concession was conditional on submission to the Russian laws. The *St. James's Gazette* remarks upon this:—"It is clear enough that the Russian Government could have done much more than it has done to save the Jews from persecution, and that it has wantonly in some instances increased their sufferings by putting in force old repressive laws. The American Charge d'Affaires, therefore, may soon have occasion to fulfil his mission. Will he speak alone? Will our own Government think that the time has come at last when representations by them may also be usefully made?"

THE APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

A TELEGRAM from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India (Simla), dated May 22, states:—Save in Central India, Berar, and at a few stations in the Gangetic plain, the barometer continues falling, but will probably soon rise. Except in the Punjab, it now ranges from one to two tenths below the average in Northern India In the Punjab it is still relatively high. West and north-west winds, with dry weather and clear skies, have now set in throughout North-Western and Western India. In the Central Provinces the winds are north. In the lower half of the Gangetic plain and along the hills there have been easterly dust-storms. Hot winds are reported from Northern and Central India and Orissa. In the south cloudy weather continues, but the rain is slighter. In Burmah the rain is heavier, and from Thayetmyo it is reported that the monsoon has set in.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT composed of Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Captain W. T. Crockett, late I. N., Nautical Assessor, sat yesterday at the Fort Police Court to investigate the circumstances connected with the collision between the steamship Knight of St. Patrick and the pattamar Abdool Rahamanee, on the evening of the 14th instant, at sea, while off Dhabul, on the Malabar Coast. The latter vessel foundered.

Mr. H. Cleveland, the Government Solicitor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government. Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, watched the proceedings on behalf of the captain and owners of the s. s. Knight of St. Patrick; and Mr. D. Sealy, pleader of the High Court, for the owners of the pattamar Abdool Rahamanee.

Captain James Lunn Shield deposed.—I am commander of the s. s. Knight of St. Patrick. The vessel is of 2,310 tons gross register. I was proceeding from Cochin with a general cargo. It was clear over-head, and cloudy down to the horizon, on the evening in question. It had become quite dark before the accident happened. I can swear that the lights were in their proper places that night about sunset. There was a proper look-out kept. The chart-room is on the lower bridge. When I heard a light reported, I left the chart-room and went on the upper bridge. I saw the light and examined it with a glass. I made it out to be a dhow; she was on the starboard tack on our port bow. The wind was N. N. W. to N. W. We were going about 9½ knots an hour. If she (the dhow) had kept on her course, we should unquestionably have gone clear. The dhow had a flare-up light. I should think it was obscured for a minute or more, in consequence of her veering round. When the dhow was visible again, she was seen near the starboard side of our bow. I stopped the engines, and reversed. The steamer ran right into the dhow, and she disappeared. We then lowered the boats and picked up the crew, consisting of fourteen men. One man was hauled up by means of a rope. I offered them food, but they would not have it, as they were all Hindus. I got some coffee prepared and gave it to them. I cannot suggest why the dhow was veered round. Our port light was undoubtedly visible to them. Our lights could have been seen two miles off. The mast-head light could have been seen eight miles off. If the dhow had had a light burning all the time, it could have been seen from our bridge four miles off. I should think that the light on the dhow had been put up when she was close to the steamer. I did not see either a red or a green light on board the dhow.

Mr. Joseph Edward McGill, chief officer of the s. s. Knight of St. Patrick, was next examined. He corroborated the statements made by Captain Shield in every material point.

George Dunn and James Mullin, seamen of the s. s. Knight of St. Patrick, were examined. The former was the look-out man, and the latter the man at the helm, when the collision took place. Their evidence was also corroborative.

At this stage the court adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 o'clock.

BOMBAY.

TO DAY.

Birthday Parade, Oval, 6 a.m.
Divine Service, on board the Clan Maclean, Prince's Dock, 7-30 p.m.
Divine Service, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 8-45 p. m.
Diorama, Cruickshank-road, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Bokhara (s), from Trieste; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar; Kileva (s), Calcutta; Windobala (s), Tyne; Catonian (s), East London, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Embleton (s), for Trieste, &c.; Billow (s), Moulmein; St. Albans (s), Liverpool; Darien (s) and Inflexible (s), Havre; Simoom (s), Marseilles; Pearl (s), Compta, &c.; DeBay (s), London; Coconada (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brenda and Patna entered, and the s. s. Hutton and Darien left, the dock yesterday.

THE "RAST GOFTAR" LIBEL CASE.—The further hearing of this case has been fixed for 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 30th instant.

THEFT.—Hussoo Khema was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 6-11 in cash belonging to Lilladhur Oomersey. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Bhagoo Luximon, aged 35 years, who died from the effects of a poisonous dose of opium which he had voluntarily taken. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, on the body of Bhagoo, woman, aged twenty-two years. Deceased was the wife of a coachman in the service of Mr. Winter. She was found dead in her bed. The jury found that death had been caused by heart-disease.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a Brahmin mendicant, name unknown. Deceased was drowned while bathing in a tank near the Mahaluxmee Temple. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

EVADING THE DRUG LICENCE.—Damodhur Rughoonath, a hawker, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of selling an intoxicating drug called *bhang* without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 15, or in default sentenced to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at New Hunooman-lane, on the body of Dhurmee, woman, aged forty years. Deceased, on the evening previous, while at work in a godown on the first floor of a house, was crushed to death by the fall of the upper storey of the building. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was recorded.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Narayen Govind was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of having in his possession gold and silver ornaments, brass utensils, wearing apparel, &c., of the value of Rs. 50, suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily for their possession. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN PRINCES AND ZENANA LADIES.—We think the suggestion of the *Bombay Gazette* that some steps should be adopted by the Government for the education of the ladies in the palaces of the Native Chiefs and Princes is worth considering. The British Government has done a good deal for the Chiefs and Princes themselves; and the time has arrived when it can advance a step further. There are no doubt, very serious prejudices to be encountered before any move can be made in this direction; to attempt to educate a Prince is something different from attempting to educate a Princess, who, according to the elders in a Native Court, are born to be ruled, and not to rule. It may further be said, in opposition to the suggestion, take care of the education of the Princes, and they will take care of the education of their Princesses. But Princes are helpless when they are being educated themselves; and when they finish their education and assume their power, they find it too late for them to think of doing anything for the zenana ladies. The Paramount Power has it in its power to do a good service to the Princes in this respect. We think the subject is worth the serious attention of the Government of Lord Ripon.—*Indu Prakash.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.
8-45 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.
THURSDAY, MAY 25.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at half-past seven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past five o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be Divine Service on board the s. s. Clan Maclean, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock this (Wednesday) evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22ND MAY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·729
Temperature of the Air	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·714
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	80·0
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, NW, WNW, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	201

* From 12-30 a. m. o 12-30 a. m.

BENGAL.

THE NIMTOLLAH FIRE.—The fire in Nimtolla is yet (May 20) smouldering, but the danger of its spreading to other *pucca* buildings, we are glad to find, has been averted. The origin of it is as yet unknown, and it would be useless to mention the many conjectures current. The property lost is estimated to be over six lakhs of rupees. Mr. Harrison had a body of men from the infantry regiment in garrison, and received material assistance from them. The Great Eastern Hotel Company furnished ice and refreshments for those working at the scene of the fire.—*Statesman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS AT LAHORE.—The case arising out of the selling of meat at the Baddarkali fair was finally settled the other day in an amicable manner. It seems that the shop opened for the sale of meat was distant from the spot further than is required by law, namely, 300 yards. Further, it was explained that the men were only in possession of mince-meat for kabobs, and were not guilty of exposing "large pieces of beef." The accused signed a paper agreeing in future not to sell kabobs at Niaz Beg on the occasion of the fair. The case has attracted much attention among the Hindus, of whom a large crowd assembled outside the Court.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SIR SALAR JUNG.—During his stay at Allahabad, *en route* to Simla, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung was the guest of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahmood. Accompanied by his host, he called in the evening upon Sir Robert and Lady Stuart, the Hon'ble D. Straight and Mrs. Straight, and Mr. and Mrs. Patterson. Mr. Patterson the officiating Collector and Magistrate of the District, had shown the courtesy of making suitable arrangements at the railway station in honour of the distinguished visitor, and had gone down with Mr. Justice Mahmood to meet His Excellency at the platform. The Hon'ble Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., was also present. His Excellency is expected to stay at Simla or a week or ten days, and we understand that on his way back he is going to break his journey at Aligarh to spend one or two days with the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed. The Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College Fund Committee intend to present an address to His Excellency to express their gratitude for the countenance and support they have received from him from the earliest commencement of their endeavours on behalf of Mahomedan education. Besides a priencely endowment of the value of Rs. 1,00,000 on behalf of His Highness the Nizam, Sir Salar Jung some years ago made an endowment valued at Rs. 30,000 to the College, from his own aghir.—*Pioneer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Captain J. Reeves, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday morning at 6 o'clock with the European Mails of the 5th inst. and the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Major J. B. Ridout.
Lieut. C. E. Strickland.
Lieut. W. Brown.
Lieut. M. C. Yorstoun.
Lieut. E. S. Strickland.
Lieut. J. Davies.
Lieut. R. Tuson.
Lieut. H. L. Marshall.
Band-master, Drummer, & wife.
Lieut. C. H. Woodhouse.
Lieut. R. J. Doveton.
Lieut. G. F. Brook.
Surgn.-Major & Mrs. Riddell and child.
Mr. Dessaix.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Jermyn.

FROM VENICE.

Mrs. Hutchinson.
Miss Boyd.
Major Fitzpatrick.

FROM BRINDISI.

Surgn.-Major Thornton.
Lieut.-Col. Henderson.
Mr. J. R. Turnbull.
C. St. J. Lawrence.

FROM SUEZ.—One native.
FROM ADEN.—Private Macey & 2 natives.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 29TH APRIL TO 5TH MAY INCLUSIVE.)

The Princess William of Wurtemburg, sister of the Queen of the Netherlands and of the Duchess of Albany, died on Sunday morning. In consequence of this sad event, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck left England on Sunday evening. The King and Queen of the Netherlands left London on Monday evening for Holland.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contained a notice that the Queen had conferred the Order of the Garter on the King of the Netherlands.

Cabinet Councils were held on Monday and Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Earl of Carnarvon took exception to the new statutes adopted by the Universities Commissioners as destroying to a great extent all religious teaching. On Tuesday Earl Granville, replying to a question from the Marquis of Salisbury, stated that Earl Cowper had resigned the office of Lord-Lieutenant, and that Mr. Forster had retired from the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. Last night the proceedings were of a desultory character.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. W. Fowler moved a resolution favouring the issue of £1-notes. Sir J. Lubbock opposed the resolution, and Mr. Gladstone could not assent to it, and the resolution was negatived. Other questions were discussed at some length, and the House adjourned at 10 minutes to 6 o'clock. On Monday Mr. Chamberlain announced that orders had been given not to proceed further with the borings for the Channel Tunnel until Parliament had considered the subject. The debate on the *Clôture* resolution was then resumed. Mr. O'Donnell proposed that the motion for closing debate shouldbe made by a Minister of the Crown, and should not be the act of the Speaker. Mr. Gladstone declined to accept the amendment, which was negatived by 220 against 164. On Tuesday Mr. C. E. Lewis moved to issue a new writ for Wigan, but the motion was negatived by 220 to 142. Mr. Gladstone announced the retirement of Earl Cowper and of Mr. Forster, and the intentions of the Government with respect to the Irish "suspects." In the evening, Mr. H. Vivian moved an address praying the Queen not to sanction the new statutes in respect of Jesus College, Oxford, proposed by the Universities Commissioners, but after some debate the motion was withdrawn. On Wednesday a Bill restricting the dismissal of elementary schoolmasters in Scotland was discussed and withdrawn. Mr. E. Stanhope's Church Patronage Bill was talked out. Last night Mr. Forster explained his reason for resigning office, that he did not consider that the original cause of arrest of those suspected of promoting resistance to the law had ceased to operate. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, Sir S. Northcote, Sir. H. D. Woolff, Sir W. Harcourt, and other members continued the discussion until after midnight.

Lord F. Cavendish, M. P., has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on the working of the Irish Land Act met on Friday, and agreed to a report upon their inquiry so far as it had gone. They recommend several improvements in details of procedure, and especially suggest further provision for carrying the purchase clauses into execution.

A banquet was given on Friday at Willis's Rooms in honour of Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales.

The annual dinner given by the President of the Royal Academy previous to the opening of the exhibition was attended on Saturday by the King of the Netherlands, the Prince of Waldeck, the Prince of Wales, and some 200 other distinguished guests.

A gale of extreme violence raged on Saturday for some hours, especially in the south of England. Great numbers of trees were blown down and buildings were damaged, and at Shooter's-hill a man driving in a cart was killed by the fall of a tree.

Heavy thunderstorms on Wednesday burst over many parts of England, and much damage was done to the growing crops.

The extensive market buildings at Aberdeen were destroyed by fire on Saturday night, and an old man was burnt to death. The loss is estimated at upwards of £30,000.

The trial at Maidstone Assizes of Esther Pay, on the charge of wilfully drowning a little girl, named Georgina Moore, concluded on Saturday with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Albert Young, a telegraph clerk at Doncaster, aged 17, was charged at Bow-street Police-court on Saturday with sending a threatening letter to the Queen, and was remanded for further inquiries.

An explosion of gas occurred on Monday night in a colliery at Morley, and seven bodies of men who were at work in the pit have been found.

A steam-boiler burst on Monday at the Irwell Bleaching Works, Manchester. Two men were killed and several others were injured.

A fire broke out on Tuesday in a coal pit near Atherston, causing gas explosions. It is feared that 17 lives have been lost, and nearly 30 men are more or less seriously injured.

Earl Cowper has resigned the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and is succeeded by Earl Spencer, who will continue to be a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., has resigned the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., Mr. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., were released from Kilmainham on Tuesday night.

The changes in the Cabinet in connexion with Irish affairs have caused a fall in Consols, which left off last night at 101¼ sellers for cash.

OBITUARY.—J. D. Inverarity, late Bo. C. S.; Sir P. M. Thriepland, Bart.; The Hon. H. Graves; Gen. J. Wilkie, Col. 14th Hussars; Mr. W. S. Roden, late M. P.; Mr. J. Brent, F. S. A.; Mr. H. Broom, LL.D., Lady Alexina Coventry.

The French Chambers resumed their sittings on Tuesday. At the meeting of the Conscription Committee M. Gambetta strongly advocated universal military service for a limited period.

The Prussian Upper Chamber has passed the May Laws Amendment Bill. Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, has had interviews with the German Emperor and with Prince Bismarck. He is about to proceed to Paris.

The Sultan has dismissed Said Pasha from the post of Prime Minister, and has replaced him by Abdurrahman Pasha.

Forty officers of the Egyptian army have been found guilty by Court-martial of conspiring to kill Arabi Pasha, and they have been sentenced to degradation and exile, but the Khedive hesitates to confirm the sentence. The Court-martial also reported that Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive, had instigated the plot, and they recommended the withdrawal of his allowance from the Civil List.

It is reported from Moscow that a plan to destroy the Kremlin during the coronation festivities has been discovered. An Imperial order has been issued directing extraordinary measures of public safety at Nicolaieff and Sebastopol.

The Jews at Wilna are contemplating emigration *en masse*, and 200 families left that city on Tuesday for America.

Anti-Jewish riots have occurred at Gombine, in the Warsaw district, and at Ekaterinoslav.

Political agitation is increasing in Bulgaria. The Constitutionalist party demand the convocation of a National Assembly, which the Prince refuses, and the question of his successor is already being mooted.

The Government scheme for the conversion of the Spanish Debt has been approved by the Madrid Chamber. A vote of confidence in the Government was passed on Saturday by 171 to 34.

The United States Senate, by 32 to 15 votes, has passed the Chinese Exclusion Bill.

The immigration to the United States continues on an enormous scale. Nearly 10,000 emigrants landed at New York in two days of last week.

The Zulus who had proceeded to Maritzburg were refused an interview by Sir H. Bulwer, as they had acted in defiance of the directions of the Government. Great dissatisfaction prevails in Natal at the supposed intention of the Home Government to reinstate Cetywayo.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. F. H. M. McLaughlin, B. C. S.
Mr. H. M. Kisch, B. C. S.
Mr. H. A. Anderson, B. C. S.
Mr. W. Lane, B. C. S.
Mr. J. W. Neil, B. C. S.
Mr. H. Thomson, B. U. C. C.
Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, B. U. C. S.
Mr. L. N. Broome, B. U. C. S.
Mr. O. H. Brooks, B. U. C. S.
Mr. H. H. Batts, B. U. C. S.
Mr. R. A. Cordner, B. U. C. S.
Mr. C. H. Nelson, B. U. C. S.
Col. C. F. Sharpe. B. S. C.
Lt. Col. A. Copland, C. B., B. S. C.
Lt.-Col. H. W. Gordon, B. S. C.
Lt.-Col. R. C. B. Pemberton, R. Eng.
Maj. W. F. B. Badgley, B. S. C.
Lieut. A. Daniell, B. S. C.
Lieut. H. W. Duperier, R. Eng.
Brig.-Surg. A. Garden, B.
Surg.-Maj. J. Cleghorn, B.
Col. J. F. Pedler, M. S. C.
Lieut.-Col. V. E. Law, M. Cav.
Lieut.-Col. W. S. Bailey, M. S. C.
Surg.-Maj. H. King, M.
Miss R. Morris, Bo. U. C. S.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. F. Jones, B. C. S., 6 mo.
Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, B. C. S., 6 mo.
Mr. F. R. Wyer, B. C. S., 3 mo.
Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, B. U. C. S., 3 mo.
Mr. E. N. Overbury, M. C. S., 3 mo.
Maj. G. S. Keith, M. S. C. 1 mo. and 15 days.
Mr. R. Davis, Bo. U. C. S., 3 mo.
Maj. J. S. Iredell, Bo. S. C., 6 mo.
Surg. W. P. Carson, Bo., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. C. J. Connell, B. C. S.
Mr. W. B. Jones, B. C. S.
Mr. J. A. Yates, B. U. C. S.
Mr. J. McKee, B. U. C. S.
Mr. J. R. Preece, B. U. C. S.
Maj. A. M. Brandreth, R. B. Eng.
Mr. G. Vidal, Bo. C. S.
Mr. W. S. Howard, Bo. U. C. S.

THE DERBY HORSES.

THE *Sportsman* published the following notes by its Special Commissioner on the horses expected to run in the Derby this year. As the race takes place to-day, the notes will be of interest to the many people in Bombay who take an interest in the event:—

The race for the Two Thousand Guineas has brought two new candidates into the field, who last autumn, we never expected would be first and second for a prize of this description. This surprise was, however, nullified by the result of the One Thousand, as Shotover, the winner of the former race, went down behind St. Marguerite, one of the front rank of two year olds, and as of course Quicklime, the second, fell with her, the situation as it bears on the great race at Epsom may very nearly, if not quite be termed "as you were." If we even allow for the defeat of Shotover in the One Thousand, we cannot but give her credit for an immense amount of improvement on her two-year old form. She has beaten Pursebearer and Marden, both of whom were, however, a bit behind the premier form of last season, as demonstrated by Kermese, Dutch Oven, and probably Geheimniss, and her true position was defined when she met St. Marguerite, who may not, even yet, be quite at her best.

Pursebearer was my weakness for the Two Thousand Guineas, and I considered that I had not only the best-looking animal, but the best public form in the race to represent me, when I took this horse to win, and left Marden, with his uncertain temper, to fight out the battle with Executor and Laureate for second and third places. Pursebearer had done well during the entire winter, had been well tried and well backed by his owner, and I knew he would have the "Bank of England jockey" on his back. I have never written of Pursebearer as being quite up to my ideal of a Derby horse, because I have considered that he is a little too small in stature and short in his body to be compared with several of the best winners that I have seen during the past twenty years, but a neater thorough-bred for the size of him, nor one with better formed or cleaner limbs, I would not desire to see. As regards his condition when stripped, he was bright in his eye and blooming on his coat, and I may correctly remark that he was generally admired by all the best recognised judges in the inclosure. He was trained for the Two Thousand Guineas with the Derby in perspective. This means that he was judiciously and properly prepared, but not clean wound up. I therefore believe that Pursebearer will be nearer the winner of the Derby than he was to Shotover at Newmarket—if he does not absolutely take the great prize. In a conversation with a gentleman who knows as much about Pursebearer as any man in England, he assured me that, being a very low mover, "quite a daisy-cutter," said he, "the heavy going made a great deal of difference to him at the finish." I know that his experienced jockey had a great opinion of him for the Two Thousand Guineas, but before the race he considered that he would turn out to be more of a stayer than one likely to be distinguished for uncommon speed in the future. For my own part, I have always had a good word for Pursebearer, and when he is clean wound up to concert pitch he will take a great deal of shaking off at the finish of the race for the Derby, but he might meet one to beat him at Epsom.

Gerald is one of the lot still left in the Derby, although he was struck out of the Two Thousand Guineas on the day of the race. On February 20 Jacob Pincus and Colonel Puryear very obligingly stripped Mr. Lorillard's horses for me to look over in their stable. From the moment the sheets were shelled from the body of Gerald, and I had passed my hand down his fore legs, I determined never to write a word in favour of him as a Derby horse, and except to refer to his fine action on the training grounds, which every one else could see, I allowed him to drop out of my calculations as a probable winner of any great race this season.

Bruce is another horse who, I am bound to say, I do not like quite so well, after a thorough examination of him in his box, as I did when he pulled up a gallant winner of the Criterion Stakes. I then thought that his rather coarse-looking, but sound, hocks would stand firmly throughout his preparation for the Derby, and I cannot say that this will not be the case at present, for he is in the hands of one of the best and most experienced trainers in England in James Dover, who brought Lord Lyon and his sister, Achievement—both rather tender sort of racers—well through their exceptionally brilliant careers on the turf. About the first thing I noticed on my introduction to Bruce at Isley in March was that he had been lightly blistered on both hocks, not for positive curb, but as a preventative of that disorder. Up to that period, however, there were no symptoms of any enlargement from strain of the ligament that horsemen know passes round the back part of the hock, and I believe that the joints are still intact. I have a decided objection to recommend any horse who has been under veterinary treatment on any part of his limbs, either as a preventative or otherwise of any disorder, while going through his preparation for the Derby, when I have animals of good class, free from suspicion or blemish, to fall back upon, and in active training for the same race. We on the turf all know how popular the victory of Bruce would be for the sake of both owner, breeder, and trainer, and if the horse is brought out at Epsom as sound and well as I am sure James Dover considers he can make him, he will have me on his side and take a great deal of beating, but I would rather wait a little longer before adopting Bruce as my chosen champion to win the Derby.

Quicklime, a second to Shotover for the Two Thousand Guineas, and although this form was subsequently discounted by the defeat sustained by the mare in the One Thousand, there was undoubted merit in the performance of the colt, and I feel certain that Wadlow will improve him a few pounds between this and the Derby day. Quicklime has all the size and length required in a Derby horse of class and the excellence of his legs and feet will enable him to finish his preparation. He is a rather narrow-framed colt particularly over his hips and quarters, but this is all that can be reasonably said against him, and he must, nevertheless, be respected for his chance to run into a place. I had never previously seen the son of Wenlock until stripped for the Two Thousand Guineas, as he did not run at two years old.

Paragon, who ran clean away from St. Marguerite, Little Sister, &c., at the Craven Meeting, was brought to the post for the Two Thousand Guineas as fit as he could possibly be made, and although at his best he is not by any means a grand-looking specimen of a racehorse in appearance, he had plenty of long-experienced judges in turf matters as his supporters. Indeed, Paragon ran no better than Zeus, who was second to him for the Column Stakes, and this sets one wondering why St. Marguerite should have beaten Shotover for the One Thousand Guineas.

Laureate, who beat Marden for the Craven Stakes, never saw the way the latter went in the race for the Two Thousand Guineas, and we are now forced to believe that he is either a moderate horse, or that he could not act in the deep going last Wednesday. He is on too small a scale to be a "smasher," and this, combined with the soft going, must have been the reason why he cut up so badly. At any rate, neither Laureate nor Paragon can now be thought of in connection with the Derby.

Among the outsiders, such horses as Tarry Woo, Carlyle, Gunstick, Privilege, &c., are not good enough. I Zingaro was a remarkably fine yearling, but he has never run, and I know nothing more of him than that he is owned by Mr. Crawfurd, and trained by Alec Taylor.

Sachem ran as well as I expected in the Two Thousand Guineas. There is no Derby form about him, and he was blistered for curb in the winter.

The Hygeia colt was a very good looking yearling, but I am informed that Shrewsbury, in the same stable, is the better of the two, and that horse is not quite good enough for me to recommend.

I now come to a colt who has always, from the first time I saw him run at Ascot, had a good word from me because he is not only a more than moderate performer as a two and three-year old, but is thoroughly sound, and as good in every point of his frame as anything else in the lot of probable starters. I allude to Kingdom, one of the most muscular and truthfully-formed horses in training, and standing on limbs that are models of power, formation, and soundness. This is the sort of animal that either wins or runs well up for the Derby, and without binding myself to a positive selection for the great race. I will say that if Bruce should not for the reason I have named above, have my full confidence after I have seen him at Epsom Kingdom shall be my champion for the great race. I have in a previous communication declared my preference for Pursebearer as the next best to Kingdom, and I still adhere to that opinion. In the probable absence of Shotover, who may be reserved for the Oaks, I should name Quicklime and Marden as the two animals likely to contend for third place, if both be ridden out, and although I feel certain that the latter is really the better horse of the two, I should expect the Stanton colt to beat the now admitted coward from Tom Brown's stable.

The following was the betting on the Derby in London when the mail left:—

4 to 1	agst Bruce (tkn and offered)	J. Dover
11 to 2	—— Kingdom (tkn and off)	T. Brown
9 to 1	—— Shotover (tkn and off)	J. Porter
11 to 1	—— Dutch Oven (t and w)	M. Dawson
100 to 8	—— Pursebearer (off, 13 to 1 tkn and wanted)	W. I'Anson
15 to 1	—— Quicklime (tkn and off)	T. Wadlow
33 to 1	—— Batt'efield (taken)	T. Wadlow
50 to 1	—— Troll (taken and offered)	J. Porter
50 to 1	—— Marden (offered, after 33 to 1 taken)	T. Brown
1000 to 8	—— Whipper In (taken)	J. Porter

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

IT is difficult to imagine what could have deluded Australian partisans into staking £500, or even 500 pence, to match Trickett a second time against Hanlan. Hanlan had simply paddled away from him a year and a half ago. He then only won by four or five lengths, it is true; but at that time Hanlan had hopes of getting on other matches, and naturally he had no object in winning by an unnecessary distance. To anybody who saw that race it was plain that the Canadian was only playing with the Australian; but the latter seems to have persuaded himself that he had given his opponent all his work to do to beat him; and accordingly, when he returned home many of his countrymen, hearing his version of the contest and being fired with pardonable enthusiasm for their brother colonist's prowess as a sculler, became emboldened to give him a chance of revenging himself. What that chance really was worth let the race of last Monday tell. In all his earlier races Hanlan has gone at once in front and stayed there to the finish; but he has so relaxed his speed after the first burst that many, with whom the wish has been father to the thought, have believed that his relaxation was the result of necessity and not of choice, and that if once extended he would have been collared. These theories were rudely dispelled on Monday: for though Hanlan at first took matters easily, as before, from the end of the first half-mile until he had cleared Hammersmith he then condescended to lay himself out at all events at half-speed, and with the result of finishing simply out of sight of his opponent. He sees no chance of a challenge from any one else in Great Britain, and therefore has no longer the same inducement as formerly to win "cleverly;" and he can the better afford to show what he really can do—not that he has ever done that yet—when in his best form.

We suspect that we have seen the last of this wonderful sculler in this country. Inasmuch as gate-money cannot be taken for a river match, there is no incentive to match an opponent against him for a hopeless contest, and so make the Canadian a gift of the stakes, simply for the sake of presenting to the public a spectacle of what professional oarsmanship ought to be. What we have said before of Hanlan we may say again now: brilliant though he undoubtedly is, on his own positive merits, he is still more brilliant by comparison with the mediocre professionals of our own country, and these last are thus mediocre because they are ignorant of the first principles of swing. Hanlan beats all comers by style rather than by strength: he is powerful for his size; but we have seen even stronger men in a boat. He is the only perfect exponent of the art of sliding-seat oarsmanship among professionals. In the same manner, on fixed seats, we think that Kelly, Chambers, and Renforth were pretty much the same class of exponents of the art of their day, each when in his prime; but in those days oarsmanship was not, as now, a lost art among British professionals. The one sculler of modern times who might be likely to give Hanlan trouble, were he to prepare himself with a professional course of training of months for a contest, is an amateur, and has, moreover, retired from sculling. We allude of course to Mr. F. Playford, jun., late Amateur Champion until his resignation in 1879. There is no reason why an amateur should be, as we believe he is, ahead of all professional scullers in this country, except that the latter are wilfully wedded to blind and unscientific style, while our amateurs are not too proud to take hints and instruction, even when they are at the top of their own tree. The prizes of the Messrs. Chinnery, which have just come on again for competition, have already done something and will doubtless do more to bring out new professional ability; but we still hold to our text on this subject, promulgated by us more than once when discussing professional decadence; namely, that these prizes would meet with most success if they were confined (at all events the junior prize) to competition on fixed seats, as an inducement to our young professionals to study swing before they slip about helplessly on a slide. It has been urged in reply to this suggestion that the restriction would be evaded by sliding *on* the seat, the latter being well greased. The answer is simple enough: limit the seat to six inches' width; that is wide enough to seat upon, but only to sit *still*. A restriction to this effect comes in force at the next Henley Regatta (in the public school fours) to stop a repetition of the sharp practice of the Bedford School boys, who last year slid similarly on their seats, thus evading the rule which refused them and their opponents the use of sliding seats.—*St. James's Gazette.*

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, May 5.)

ADMIRALTY, 1st May, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb. 1870—

Lieut. J. Giles has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, 3rd May, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 30th April 1877—

Engr. W. G. M. McQuire has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 28th April 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870—

Paymr. W. B. Mainprise has been placed on the Retired List from the 2nd inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Paymr.-in-Chief from the same date.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—

Fleet Surg. W. Richardson has been placed on the Retired List from the 29th April last, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals and Fleets from the same date.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Major E. M. Messiter, having been found unfit for further active service, is placed upon the Retired List. Qr.-mr., with the honorary and relative rank of Capt., G. White is placed on the Retired List, under the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 29th Nov., 1881.

Barrack-Sergt. W. A. S. Rowe to be Qr.-mr., vice White.

ADMIRALTY, 4th May, 1882.

The following special promotion, on account of conspicuous professional merit, has been made in accordance with the provisions contained in H. M.'s Order in Council of 1st April, 1881, Clause 4 (b):—

Staff Surgn. W. Reid, M.D., to be Fleet Surgn. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of the 28th ultimo.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, May 5.)

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, 5th May, 1882.

1st Dragoon Guards, Sergt. W. H. Hennah, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice P. Marrow, promoted.

5th Dragoon Guards, For, "Lieut.-Col, J. D. Bourne has been appointed to command the Regt., dated 31st Jan. 1882," as stated in Gazette of 18th April, 1882, Read, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. D. Bourne, Bart., has been appointed to command the Regt.

Lieut. A. A. C. Nelson, from the 20th Hus., to be Capt., vice Bt. Major F. W. Hemming, seconded.

5th Lancers, Capt. J. J. N. Spicer resigns the appointment of Adjt.

21st Hussars, Lieut. W. H. Biggs-Baldwin, from the 18th Hus., to be Capt., vice R. H. Martin, seconded.

Cavy. Depot, Brig. Lieut.-Col. W. V. Brownlow, Major, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Asst.-Comdt. and Supdt. of the Riding Establ., vice Major W. Blenkinsop, placed on retired pay.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut. G. D. de V. L. Capell resigns his Commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Reg)., Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. P. Phillipps retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Lieut. W. F. Allen resigns his Commission.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)., Major E. Z. Thornton retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capt. Malby E. Crofton has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Capt. C. G. Heathcote retires on half-pay.

Lieut. H. E. Buchanan to be Capt., vice E. Le M. Trafford, appointed Adjt.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt., Qr.-mr. Sergt. J. Howell to be Qr.-mr., vice G. Beedle, posted to the 4th Batn.

The King's (Liverpool Regt.), Lieut.-Col. G. H. Cochrane has been appointed to command the 2nd Batn.

Major R. Whitting to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. C. E. Grogan, placed on half-pay.

Capt. W. Louis to be Major, vice R. Whitting.

The promotions to the rank of Capt. of Lieuts. G. R. Stone, dated 22nd June, 1881, W. L. Brereton, dated 1st July, 1881, and L. S. Mellor, dated 1st Feb., 1882, are cancelled.

Lieut. G. R. Stone to be Capt., vice H. M. Briscoe, transferred to the Indian. S. C.

Lieut. W. L. Brereton to be Capt., vice T. B. Humfrey, seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut. L. S. Mellor to be Capt., vice Bt. Major J. Dawson, retired.

Lieut. H. J. R. St. G. Richardson to be Capt., vice S. N. Roberts, promoted.

Lieut. W. H. Scales, from the Northamptonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. B. Edwards, appointed a Probationer for the Indian S. C.

The Lincolnshire Regt., Lieut. H. Wiley, Adjt., to be Capt., vice Bt. Major H. C. Huntley, promoted.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infy., Lieut. R. A. H. Townsend to be Capt., vice J. J. Ross, promoted Major on half-pay.

The Royal Irish Regt,. Lieut. W. E. Ker Fox, resigns his Commission.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Capt. C. E. Bovill has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieut. E. J. Pryse, from the Welsh Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. A. Rouse Boughton-Knight, transferred to the Scots Guards.

Lieut. R. W. Etheiston, from the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. R. Evans, promoted.

The King's Own Borderers, Qr-mr-Sergt. J. Connolly to be Qr-mr., vice J. B. Tippetts, transferred to the East Surrey Regt.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Major Louis F. Knollys, C. M. G., retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

The East Lancashire Regt., Capt. W. P. Lawlor to be Major, vice E. H. Sartorius, V. C., seconded for service on the Staff.

The Border Regiment, The restoration to the Estabt. of Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie and that Officer's appointment to the Command of the 1st Batn. are antedated to 28th March, 1882.

The Royal Sussex Regt., Qr-mr-Sergt. H. McKiernan to be Qr.-mr, vice H. Imbusch, posted to the 4th Batn.

The South Staffordshire Regt., Sergt.-Major T. Jarrett to be Qr-mr, vice T. Trout, posted to the 3rd Batn.

The Dorsetshire Regt., Lieut. W. H. Dobbie has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S. C.

The Welsh Regt., Capt. H. S. Holmes to be Major, vice W. R. D. S. Glendowyn, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Capt. W. P. Thackwell has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Oxfordshire Light Infy., Capt. H. M. S. Douglas to be Major, vice M. S. Brownrigg, seconded.

The Essex Regt., Lieut. T. Stock to be Capt., vice H. F. Hill, promoted.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Capt. J. J. Mallandaine retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform.

Lieut. H. Vere to be Capt., vice E. H. Thurlow, seconded.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)., Lieut. H. T. de C. Hobbs to be Capt., vice C. C. Nevile, deceased.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.) Major J. L. Watt to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. V. Ryan, retired.

Supnmry. Major J. W. Keogh to be Major, vice J. L. Watt.

The York and Lancaster Regt., Capt. C. J. Whitaker has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. F. P. Lousada is antedated to 1st July, 1881, and is in succession to Capt. C. J. Whitaker.

Lieut. H. C. T. Littledale to be Capt., vice C. W. A. Arthur, deceased.

The Highland Light Infy., Major W. A. Symes retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Col.

Lieut. E. W. Horne resigns his Commission.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), Capt. and Bt. Major M. N. G. Kane has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Princess Louise's (Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders), Sergt.-Major J. Kinnaird to be Qr-mr., vice J. Brebber, posted to the 3rd Batn.

The Rifle Bgd. (The Prince Consort's Own), Major F. Stephen to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. T. Bunbury, retired.

Capt. the Hon'ble M. Curzon to be Major, vice A. H. T. H. Somerset, deceased.

Capt. J. A. Fergusson to be Major, vice F. Stephen promoted.

Lieut. E. H. Crofton to be Capt., vice V. S. Bagot, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt, (Royal Canadians), Capt. L. E. C. Inglefield to be Major, vice A. Hoyes, retired.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieut. C. Conningham to be Capt., vice H. F. Heathcote, retired.

1st West India Regt., Major Fletcher, from half-pay, to be Major, vice H. W. Pollard, retired.

Lieut. A. G. Spratt to be Capt., vice S. Fletcher, promoted Major on half-pay.

Lieut. F. C. Annesley to be Capt., vice J. M. Maltby, promoted.

Gentleman Cadet D. A. Macfarlane, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. C. Annesley.

2nd West India Regt., Major R. F. Devereux retires on retired pay.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, Lieut. J. Stacpole, the Leicestershire Regt., to be Depy. Asst. Comsy.-Genl. on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army.

Capt. S. L. M. Remmington, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Depy.-Asst. Comsy.-Genl. on probation.

Medl. Dept., Surgn.-Major J. Dustan has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Bgde.-Surgn.

Surgn.-Major J. R. Rahilly, from half-pay, to be Surgn.-Major.

Army Hospital Corps, Lieut. of Orderlies C. A. Cox to be Qrmr.

Army Pay Dept., Staff Paymr. and Hony. Major H. G. A. Powell is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

The undermentioned Officers, having resigned their Combatant Commissions, to be Paymrs., with the honorary rank of Capt. in the Army:—

Capt. T. C. Hood, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt).

Capt. G. F. Thunder, from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt).

Vety. Dept., Vety.-Surgn. on Probation S. M. Smith to be Vety.-Surgn.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Genl. W. A. Stratton has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Genl.

Major-Genl. R. A. Logan, C. B., retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Genl.

Col.-Comdt. G. B. Heastey, Retired Royal Marine Light Infy., to have the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. C. Steel, Retired List, to have the honorary rank of Col.

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. H. G. Moore, V.C., Princess Louise's (Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders), to be Col.

Capt. and Bt. Lieut.-Col. S. B. Kekewich, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, has retired on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Col.

Hony. Lieut. Col. A. A. Godwin, late Major, Mdrd Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension.

Major W. Blenkinsop, half-pay, Supdt. Riding

Estabt., Cavy. Depôt, Canterbury, is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Major D. A. Ogden, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Depy. Comsy. and Hony. Lieut. J. Moon, Bombay Estbt., to have the honorary rank of Capt.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Officers to be transferred to the Unemployed Supnmy. List :—

Genl. R. G. Taylor, C. B., C. S. I., Bengal.
Major-Genl. C. C. Drury, Bengal.
Col. J. G. Touch, Madras.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Genl. R. G. Taylor, C. B., C. S. I., and Major-Genl. C. C. Drury :—

To be General.
Lieut.-Genl. Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B., C. I. E., Bengal.

To be Lieut.-Genls.
Major-Genl. (Supnmry.) T. F. Wilson, C. B., C. I. E., Bengal, as a Supnmry. in his new rank.
Major-Genl. A. W. Lucas, C. B., Bombay.

To be Major-Genls.
Col. J. I. Murray, C. B., Bengal.
Col. Sir L. Pelly, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., Bombay.

The following promotions to take place on the unemployed Supnmry List :—

To be Lieut.-Genls. Dated 1st April.
Major-Genl. J. H. M. Babington, Madras.
Major-Genl. C. C. McCallum, Madras.
Major-Genl. T. Greenaway, Madras.
Major-Genl. C. M. Barrow, C. B., Bombay.
Major-Genl. D. Boyd, Bombay.
Major-Genl. F. Young, Madras.
Major-Genl. J. C. Haughton, C. S. I., Bengal.

To be Major-Generals.
Col. P. F. Gardiner, Bengal.
Col. T. Gillilan, Madras.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Lieut. Genl. D. S. Dodgson, C.B., Ben. Infy, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supnmry. List.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., and Lieut. Genl. D. S. Dodgson, C.B. :—

To be Lieut. Genls.
Major-Genl. D. Brown, Mad. Infy.
Major-Genl. J. G. Halliday, Mad. Infy.

The following promotions to take place on the Unemployed Supnmry. List :—

To be Lieut. Genls.
Major-Genl. D. Hamilton, Mad. Infy.
Major-Genl. G. S. Dobbie, Mad. Infy.
Major-Genl. A. N. Rich, Mad. Infy.
Major-Genl. H. A. Adams, Bom. Infy.
Major-Genl. W. W. Anderson, Bom. Cav.
Major-Genl. J. Field, C.B., Bom. Infy.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
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LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

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Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

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J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

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PRESENTATION GOODS.
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DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FINEST TURKISH
AROMATIQUE.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„ 3 4
„ 3	TRIUMPH	„ 28	„ 3 0
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MILD TURKISH,
DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 25	Rs. 2 10
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20	„ 2 4
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„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„ 2 0
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EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE	„ 18	„ 2 0
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PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
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MANUFACTURED DAILY,
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes to any imported Brands is simply due to the delicious FRESHNESS which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price-list forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE.—The sale of the largest mirrors, silk, velvet, creton, woolen cloth, &c., &c., at French shop, Church Gate-street, Fort, will be resumed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 1-30 p.m.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th May, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Row, Fort, next to the ex-Grand Central Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished richly carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich plain glassware, handsome porcelainware, a first class, nearly new, sweet-toned rosewood grand cottage pianoforte, by Ronisch, handsome iron bedsteads, handsome oleographs and pictures in gilt frames, real Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, wines, &c., the property of G. Inzoli, Esq., the same comprises rich plain glassware, superior dinner, desert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand, vegetable dishes, tea service, coffee pot, ice pitcher, spoons and forks, bread basket, chamber candlesticks, table cutlery, richly carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as dining-room, drawing-room, pier, writing, round, folding, dressing and washhand tables, dining-room, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, arm, and without-arm chairs, side board, whatnot, bookstand, hat stand, round teapoys, conversation and sofa couches, carved flower stand, a first class nearly new sweet-toned rosewood grand cottage pianoforte by Ronisch, iron bedsteads, clothes presses, cupboard, wardrobes, double screens, dressing glass, a large size teakwood almyra with mirror, an American rifle, a snider rifle in case, handsome oleographs and pictures in guilt frames, real Japanese flower vases, Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, copper utensils, wines, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich fern-pattern glassware, superior porcelainware, a solid mahogany full size slate bed billiard table by Thurston & Co., with balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, handsome brass bedsteads, superior oleographs in rich gilt frames, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, a powerful grey Australian horse, a set of single harness, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of James Greenwood, Esq. The same comprises rich fern-pattern glassware, superior dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand, hotwater curry and vegetable dishes, waiters, spoons and forks, chamber candlesticks, table cutlery, French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture such as a set of teakwood telescopio dining table in 4 pieces, drawing-room, pier, side, camp, folding, oval, dressing and washhand tables, dining-room, easy, folding, straight-arm, reclining and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome sideboards with mirrors attached, whatnot, conversation and reclining couches, teapoys, ottoman, lady's writing table, brass and iron bedsteads, wardrobe, clothes and gown press, chest of drawers, cupboard, cheval glass, dressing glasses, rich Brussels carpets, Cambay carpets, a solid mahogany full size slate bed billiard table by Thurston & Co. with balls, cues, &c., complete, superior oleographs in gilt frames, rich table ornaments and flower vases, 8 light hanging lamp, table lamps, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture copper utensils, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 powerful grey Australian horse, goes well in harness, and a set of single harness.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Storm Hall," Mazagon, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome oleographs, a first-class mahogany slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., by Burrowes and Watts, a good serviceable buggy and an office shigram, one strong bay Arab and one chesnut Arab horse, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of G.W. Read, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stands, claret jug, biscuit box, ice pitcher, butter, tea, and coffee pots, round waiters, spoons and forks, table candlesticks, best steel table cutlery, french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as dining-room, drawing-room, pier, side card, camp, writing, folding, dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, dining-room, easy, low, folding, straight arm, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, side-boards, dumb waiters, ottoman, hatstands, almyras, chiffoniers, round teapoys, whatnots, flowerstand, conversation and sofa couches, wardrobes, glass door cupboards, clothes and gown presses, screens, chests of drawers, dressing glasses, a rosewood harmonium, handsome oleographs and pictures in fancy and gilt frames, a musical box playing eight airs, a solid mahogany full size slate bed billiard table with balls, cues, &c., by Burroughs and Watts, clocks and timepieces, Brussels carpets, a fine chamber revolver by Richardson Bros., iron four posts bedsteads, duplex kerosine oil, hanging and wall lamps, camphorwood chest of drawers, rich table ornaments, flower vases, kerosine oil cooking stoves, dispense, bath and cook-room furniture, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light buggy in good order.
1 do. strong office shigram.
1 powerful bay Arab horse.
1 handsome powerful Arab horse.
Sets of brass and plated mounted single harness and gentlemen's saddles with bridles.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tanna, opposite Mamletdar's Cutchery, the valuable and handsome household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a double-barrelled gun, the property of Charles Newborn, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

86 cases each 1 doz. quarts superior brandy.
12 „ „ 24-2 bottles bitters.
20 „ „ 1 doz. „ olive oil.
11 „ „ 1 „ „ rimmel and caraway seed.
4 „ „ 1 „ „ liquors.
6 „ „ 15 bottles geneves.

On account and at the risk of Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee—
22 casks 67 doz. quarts Ind Coope's beer.
26 „ 104 „ „ Flower and Son's Pale Ale.
10 „ 80 „ pints „ „ „

On account and at the risk of Abdoolhusein Tyeballi—
1 case colored broken surface paper.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower-vases, &c., the property of W. Batchelor, Esq., C.E.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 26, Middle Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China flower vases, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Messrs. W. F. Melvin and F. A. Spencer proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 1st June, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Marine-lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mail-phaeton, a handsome dog-cart, a riding pony, 2 handsome horses going in double and single harness, real Japanese and China flower vases, rich table ornaments, the property of Surgeon-Major R. C. Thorp.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th May, 1882.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,

"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 33 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	..
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	60 0
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)	„ 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYEN		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ ..
Steinwein	„ 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ ...	„ 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	—
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	
Latour blanche	„ 30 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce	„ 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	„ 26 0	
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do.	„ 24 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** stars Cogc.	„ 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s ** stars	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's *** stars	„ 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old)	„ 34 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	„ 34 0	
BEER.		Per 1 doz pints.
EXPORT STOUT	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 3 6
ST. PAULI BEER	„ 5 8	„ 4 0
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	..
Whisky (fine Highland)	„ 24 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 30 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs	„ 32 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	„ 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)	„ 15 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil	„ 9 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	„ 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

ANDREW USHER & CO.'S EDINBURGH

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Brand.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.
Bottled under the supervision of H. M. Customs at Bonded Stores, Edinburgh.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY	Rs. 22 CASH.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY (*Special Reserve*)	Rs. 25 CASH.

THE above is only Registered Brand of GLENLIVET WHISKY being offered to the Public in India. Traders and Consumers are respectfully cautioned against other Brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE, BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ;
Also at the godowns of
BOLTON & CO., BOMBAY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

THIRD DAY
OF THE
GREAT AUCTION.
COMMENCE AT 1-30.

NO RESERVE. NO RESERVE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand READY for immediate use a large selection of following :—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8 to	16 8	Best Linen Cuffs ...doz.		10 8
Travelling Suits	20 0 to	28 0	Linen Faced Cuffs ...doz.		1 8
Warm Suits, Chevoit, &c.	30 0 to	35 0	Overland Trunks, best make, from		27 0
Warm Overcoats, or Ulster	38 0 to	50 0	Solid Leather Portmanteaus		40 0
Best White Shirts Bands ...each		4 4	Railway Portmanteaus		13 8
Do. do. Collars		4 8	Tan Canvass Courier Bags		8 0
Best Oxford do.		5 0	Soiled Linen Bags		5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool		8 8	Gladstone, or expanding Bags		28 0
Cardigan Jackets, very Warm	10 0 to	12 8	Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete		30 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to	30 0	Travelling Baths, with inside Baskets	30 0 to	40 0
Warm Lamb's Wool, Undervests ...each		6 8	Travelling Pillows		1 8
Do. do. Pants ...pair		6 8	Resais or Quilts	5 8 to	7 8
Brown Cotton Socks ...per doz.		8 8	Scotch Mauds and Rugs	16 0 to	35 0
Super Merino Socks do.		20 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs ...per doz.	5 0 to	18 0
Very Warm Lamb's Wool Socks do.		25 0	Metal Soap Boxes	2 0 to	2 4
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks do.		30 0	Sponges ...from	1 8 to	5 0
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted pair		3 8	Sponge Bags ...from	1 8	
Heather Ribbed Cotton do.		3 8	Rug Straps	1 8 to	2 8
Gauze Merino Undervests, per ½ doz.	12 0 to	15 0	Leather Purses	2 0 to	2 8
Extra Super Gauze Vests, do.		15 0	Sovereign Boxes	2 12	
Stout Merino Vest ...each		5 8	Razors, Ready for use ...each	2 0	3 0
Stout Merino Pants ...do.		6 8	Shaving Brushes	2 12	
Gauze Merino Pants ...do.		6 8	Nail Brushes	1 0	
Warm Gloves	1 8 to	4 0	Tooth Brushes	0 8	
Warm Mufflers		2 0	Hair Brushes	4 0	
Travelling Caps	3 8 to	4 8	Military Hair Brushes in Leather case	10 8	
Best Tweed Hats		4 8	Nail Scissors	2 0	
Best Linen Collars, all shapes ...doz.		5 8			
Paper Collars ...doz.		0 8			

Overland Chairs, a large assortment ...from Rs. 4 8.

Suits, Ulsters, made to measure in few hours' notice.

THORPE AND CO.,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each.

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.

OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.

PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.

SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON & CO.,

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BUTTER COOLERS,
Cut glass and electro-plated mounts, Rs. 15 to 50.

ICE PAILS
In cut and engraved glass, with electro-plated mounts, all electro-plate, oakwood and electro-plate, Rs. 14 to 45.

MUGS & TANKARDS,
In electro-plate, plain or engr ved, 1 quart, 1½ pint, 1 pint and ½ pint, Rs. 14 to 40.

LIQUOR FRAMES,
With 2 or 3 bottles, beautiful cut or engraved glass, on electro-plated nickle and oakwood frames, Rs. 52 to 210.

SALT CELLARS,
In Electro-plate, plain and engraved or Electro-plate and oak, sets of 4 or 6, Rs. 28 to 50 per set, in case.

BISCUIT BOXES,
In Electro-plate, cut glass with electro-plate mounts.
Daulton and other ware Rs. 17 to 103.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES
With call bell, mustard, pepper, salt, toast rack, 4 egg cups and butter, Rs. 120.
Ditto, with 2 egg cups, Rs. 68.
Ditto, with 4 egg cups, without bells, Rs. 80, 96, and 72.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES
Small, a great variety of very pretty designs, Rs. 19 to 60.

CRUET FRAMES,
Large, for the dinner table, 6 bottles, Rs. 50 to 112.

PICKLE FRAMES
With 2 and 3 cut glass bottles, Rs. 45 to 75.

TEA KETTLES,
Electro-plated, plain or chased, on stand, with spirit lamp, Rs. 57 to 117.

SALVERS,
In Electro-plate or oak and Electro-plate, round or oval, with or without handles, Rs. 18 to 135.

EPERGNES
And centre pieces of the latest and most elegant designs, Rs. 50 to 600.

CLARET JUGS,
Beautiful cut and engraved glass with electro-plated mounts, Rs. 30 to 110.

EGG BOILERS
With stands and lamps to boil eggs by steam at the breakfast table, an elegant article, easily managed, Rs. 24 to 60.
Ditto, Rs. 60 to 65.

EGG FRAMES
With 2 and 4 cups, gilt inside, complete, Rs. 24 to 60.

INKSTANDS
In great variety, all the new designs, Rs. 16 to 100.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Electro-plated, plain, and engraved, in sets of 2 and 6, Rs. 12 to 28.

GOBLETS,
Plain, engraved or embossed, or oakwood, with Electro-plate, Rs. 16 to 54.

PRIZE CUPS
With 2 handles and cover for 3 pints. Handsomely engraved, Rs. 117 to 126.

April 24, 1882.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.
Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.
Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.
Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.
Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.
Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.
Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE ! ZOEDONE !

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes :—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881 :—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows :—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

FOR SALE.

TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 24 ft. long and 7 ft. 4 in. in diameter, with double flues and mountings complete, by BENJAMIN HICKS.

1 FIVE-TON STEAM CRANE, Taylor's Patent, made to travel by steam.
1 THREE-TON STEAM CRANE, by CHAPLIN.
1 CARD-GRINDING MACHINE, by PARR CURTIS.
1 14-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with 8 ft. driving wheel, 12 inches on the face for strap.
Two pairs of 3 ft. 6 in. French Bur Stones by CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH.
1 14-H.P. PORTABLE ENGINE.
1 14-H.P. BOILER with mountings complete.
1 6-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and BOILER.
1 4-H.P. VERTICAL ENGINE and BOILER.
32 Tons of GALVANIZED PLATES.
14 PLATTS McCARTHY'S GINS with double knives.
A number of WEAVING LOOMS.

For particulars apply to
T. SUGDEN, Engineer,
Near Sassoon Mill, Tank Bunder, Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on welve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the rious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum, Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
Juggunath Sunkersetts house, Gowalia Tank Road.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 6 0
Small	3	1 3 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	1 1 0
Medium	2	0 13 0
Small	1½	0 10 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 4 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
XPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS. (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES	4	1 12 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1 3 0
WHARFAGE BILL	3	1 0 0

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK, and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

A GOOD PLAN.

OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securities often returns five to ten times the amount invested in as many days, £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. *Explanatory Book sent free.* Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stock-brokers Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England. Colonial orders receive immediate attention.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876 ; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question wheather a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICE.

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 230 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government ; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D. ; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve ;
(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet ;
(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream ;
(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.
The 6th April, 1882.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1882.

IRELAND.

THE CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT'S IRISH POLICY.

In the House of Lords on May 2nd, Lord Salisbury asked whether Lord Cowper had resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland; if so, whether Lord Spencer had been appointed to that office; whether the latter noble lord was to hold it with his present office of President of the Council; and what steps were to be taken by Her Majesty's Government for the pacification of Ireland.

Lord Granville informed their lordships that Lord Cowper had resigned the Lord Lieutenancy, but his resignation was not founded on any difference of policy from Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Forster also had resigned. Lord Spencer would succeed Lord Cowper, but retain his office of President of the Council, the duties of which would be performed by the Lord Privy Seal while that arrangement continued. There was no fresh policy by her Majesty's Government. It was not the opinion of the Government that the Protection of Life and Property (Ireland) Act had been a failure; but it was not their intention, as at present advised, to ask Parliament to renew it. They would, however, submit to Parliament a measure which they thought would be the means of preserving life and property in Ireland; and they would make a proposition on the subject of the arrears of rent and the Bright clauses. They had determined to discharge from prison the Irish members now confined and the cases of other persons now in gaol as suspects were under consideration.

Lord Carnarvon asked whether the Secretary for Foreign Affairs would give Mr. Forster's reasons for resigning his office, or at least state whether the resignation of the right hon. gentleman was owing to a difference on his part from the policy of Her Majesty's Government. Lord Granville declined to do so, observing that no doubt Mr. Forster himself would have an opportunity, if he so desired, to state his reasons in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons on May 2nd, Mr. Gladstone appealed to the house, in consequence of what had happened in "another place," to allow him to make the statement as to Irish affairs which he had intended to make at the evening sitting. Premising that it would be divided under three heads—the resignation of the Viceroy, the course to be taken in regard to certain prisoners arrested under the Coercion Act, and the intentions of the Government as to future legislation—he said, with regard to the first, that Lord Cowper had not resigned on account of any political differences nor for private reasons, but the motive which had induced the Government to accept the resignations was a desire that the operations of the Executive Government should be carried on with the highest degree of authority attaching to the direct action of a Cabinet Minister. On the second point he announced that directions had been sent that day to Ireland to release the three members of Parliament imprisoned at Kilmainham since October, and to examine the list of the other prisoners with a view to the release of those who were not believed to be associated with the commission of any crime. This statement was cheered from below the gangway on the Liberal side, but was received in silence by the Parnellite members; and when Mr. Gladstone went on to say that the Government had taken this step on their own responsibility, there was a laugh from the Opposition. By this he meant that they had acted on the information they had gathered from all quarters, without any concert or negociations with others, and solely in pursuance of the principle they had always acted on of taking the course best fitted to maintain law and order in Ireland. This act had entailed on the Government the resignation of Mr. Forster, who, he said, amid loud cheers from the Opposition, had declined to share in the responsibility for it. When he had obtained her Majesty's permission, Mr. Forster would himself explain to the House, probably on Thursday, the reasons for his resignation. As to legislation, Mr. Gladstone said the Government, though they had not formed any formal judgment, did not contemplate at the present moment the renewal of the Protection of Person and Property Act, but as soon as the Procedure resolutions and the necessary financial business were got out of the way, they would bring in a bill to strengthen the ordinary law and to meet the difficulties which had occurred in the administration of justice, and no measure mentioned in the Queen's Speech would be allowed to stand in its way. He also said that if it should appear that peace was threatened by the secret societies, the Coercion Act would be renewed against them.

Sir S. Northcote said that in a certain sense, perhaps, there was no change in the Government policy, because it had always been of a pendulum kind, swinging backwards and forwards from one extreme to the other, and nothing, he feared, was more likely to weaken the authority of the Government than these constant vacillations. He asked whether the charge of treasonable practices against Mr. Parnell was to be withdrawn, whether the resignation of Lord Cowper or Mr. Forster came first, and whether both the Viceroy and the Irish Secretary were to be in the Cabinet.

Mr. Chaplin, who moved the adjournment of the House in order that the discussion might be continued, made some sarcastic comments on the triumph of the Land League and the surrender of the Government, and contrasting Mr. Gladstone's language now with the terms in which he had announced Mr. Parnell's arrest at the Guildhall, declared, amid loud cheers from the Opposition side, that the policy of to-day was the most conclusive condemnation of the policy of October last.

MR. FORSTER'S SPEECH.

In the House of Commons on the 4th May, J. M. Forster made his explanation. Mr. Forster, who rose from the bench immdiately behind the Treasury bench, and was received with loud and general cheering, said—Mr. Speaker, I have received her Majesty's gracious permission to make a statement—I trust it will not be a long one—explaining the reason why I have been obliged to take the step, most painful to myself, of resigning my seat in the Government of my right hon. friend. My right hon. friend the Prime Minister, a day or two ago, rightly stated that the reason for my resigning was that I did not think it right to share the responsibility of the release of the three hon. members of Parliament who were detained under the provision of the Protection Act. I trust the House will believe me when I say that if I could have thought it right, not only that those three gentlemen should be released, but every person detained under the provisions of that Act, I should have been only too glad to have consented (cheers). No one who has not realised the odious position which any Minister is placed in who has to carry out the provisions of an Act involving the suspension of the Habeas Corpus can have any idea how odious it is—a man being made, as it were the gaoler of his fellow subjects—the duration of their imprisonment, and in some measure their treatment, depending upon his responsibility and on the fact that it is necessarily his opinion, rather than the law, which must be considered in the matter—it is, I say, so odious a provision that I cannot imagine any Chief Secretary who would not be glad beyond measure if he could have felt that he could rightly advise his colleagues that they should be released (cheers). Just let me say that as in regard to the other prisoners under this Act, so with regard to these three hon. members, I have tried to work that Act according to the repeated promises and assurances I have given to the House that we only detained the Queen's subjects in prison without trial for the purpose of the prevention of crime, and not for the purpose of punishment (cheers). Then why am I opposed to this unconditional release at this moment? I am obliged to give my reason—if I speak at all and give any explanation I must give my reason (cheers). Therefore I must speak plainly, but I hope not offensively. I must say that my reason for not thinking it right is that the same reasons which made me obliged to vindicate their detention on the ground of the prevention of crime make me now object to their release, because I believe it tends to the encouragement of crime (Opposition cheers). Why were those gentlemen arrested? I have often told the House—I do not think I need dwell upon it—but I must just give the actual grounds of the arrest (hear, hear). The hon. member for Roscommon (Mr. O'Kelly) was arrested on suspicion of treasonable practices, and the same warrant was issued, though not until two or three days afterwards in regard to the hon. member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell.) The hon. member for Tipperary (Mr. Dillon) was arrested on the ground of intimidation, and there were two warrants which I signed with regard to the hon. member for the City of Cork, also for intimidation. I will make no allusion at present to the warrants for treasonable practices; but I must make a remark or two with regard to those for intimidation. I have often alluded to those arrests for intimidation.

At this stage the right hon. gentleman was interrupted by loud cheers raised by Irish members on the entry of Parnell, who took his usual seat upon one of the Home-rule benches below the Opposition gangway, besides Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Kelly, who had taken their seats before.

Mr. Forster, continuing his observations—Perhaps I may say that, although I could not advise the release of the hon. member (Mr. Parnell.) I am glad that he is released; and, as I have him sitting opposite to me, I shall be obliged to allude to him in the course of my statement. Take the two warrants against the hon. member for the City of Cork for intimidation. I have often stated that I did not consider that those persons arrested on such warrants could in any right description be termed political prisoners (hear, hear). Also, I can hardly agree with what no doubt is the opinion held by several of my hon. friends, as shown by the notices of Amendments on the books of the House. They were not simply arrested for illegal agitation; but it was our duty to arrest them upon what we considered reasonable suspicion of the commission of a crime punishable by law, being either the act of intimidation or incitement thereto. This Act gives us no power merely to arrest for illegal agitation, but it did give us power to arrest on suspicion of, or participation in, actual crime, by which men were ruined or injured, or forced, by the fear of being ruined, to do things which they did not wish to do, or not to do things which they did wish to do (hear, hear.) It is the common opinion that they were arrested—that the hon. member for the City of Cork was arrested—merely for obstructing the action of the Land Act. It is quite true that one of the warrants that I signed was for intimidation to prevent persons applying to the Land Court, and there was another for intimidation against the payment of rents. But I must state that the obstruction of the Land Act was a very small part of that intimidation for which I thought it necessary to pass the Protection Act, and under which I worked its provisions. The real ground why these gentlemen and many others were arrested was because they were trying to carry out their will—their unwritten law, as they often called it—and to carry it out by working the ruin and injury of the Queen's subjects, by intimidation of one kind or another; and that that was carried on to such a degree that no Government could have allowed it to continue without becoming a Government merely in name, and a sham (loud cheers). If the hon. member for the City of Cork had not been placed in Kilmainham at the time he was placed there, he would very quickly have become in reality what he was called by many of his friends—the uncrowned King of Ireland (Irish cheers). I do not for a moment say that he and the other honourable members present incited to outrage or intimidation of special individuals; but what they did was, to my mind, far more dangerous than that. They organised and instituted, and successfully carried into force, a system of intimidation of individuals generally, punishing them for obeying the law of the land and doing what they had a right to do, and very often what it was their duty to do, and punishing them for disobedience to their will and to their unwritten law (hear, hear). Now, under what circumstances could I have approved of their release? I will at once admit that it was impossible to detain them for ever (cheers from the Irish members). We must have looked forward at one time or another to their release. I would have released them as soon as I had attained security that the law of the land would no longer be set at nought and trampled under foot by them (cheers); but until I knew that they either could not or would not try to put their will in the place of the law, and make men do what they pleased, and until I knew that the Queen's subjects, the Queen's Courts, and the Queen's servants would be able to prevent them from punishing by ruin for disobedience to any ukase they might claim to issue, I would have detained them in custody (cheers), and that not on the principle of punishment for crime, but for the prevention of crime (cheers). There are three conditions, on either of which I would have considered their release safe, but, to my mind, not one of these three conditions has been fulfilled (cheers). There should have been a public promise on their part, or Ireland quiet, or the acquisition of fresh powers by the Government. Let me explain what I mean by these conditions. What do I mean by a public undertaking? I mean a promise to make no further attempt to set up their will, or rather their law, against the law of the land, and, under no circumstances, to aid or abet, or instigate to intimidation, to prevent men doing what they had a right to do, or to make them do things which they did not wish to do. We have no such promise (cheers). The hon. member for the City of Cork, who has been alluded to this evening, has in no way, that I am aware of, disowned—I am alluding to the famous Ennis speech—the system of intimidation of tabooing people by ruining them because they did not do what he thought they ought to do. I am told that hopes are held out to us that there will be a change of action on his part and that of his friends. Publicly we certainly had a Bill brought forward for the amendment of the Land Act. Yesterday week the introduction of that Bill, and the discussion upon it, induced me to say at the close that I thought it was hopeful of a better tone of feeling; but what I want is the avowal of a change—not a promise to help the Government if the Government will do something, but an undertaking to cease to oppose the Government in the execution of the law. May I entreat the House, and may I entreat my old colleagues, not to rely upon these expectations, and, above all, not to act upon them? (hear, hear.) Let the House do what it thinks right upon these questions; let it pass what Bill it thinks fit upon that most difficult and urgent question of arrears—and I will go as far as most members in regard to that matter—let them do what they think right upon the Purchase Clauses of the Land Act, or upon any other amendment of the Land Act, but do not try to buy obedience to the law by concessions (loud and prolonged cheers.) A surrender is bad, but a compromise or arrangement is worse. I think we may remember what the Tudor King said to a great Irishman in former times, "If all Ireland cannot govern the Earl of Kildare, then let the Earl of Kildare govern Ireland." He thought it was better that the Earl of Kildare should govern Ireland than that there should be an arrangement between the Earl of Kildare and his representative at Dublin Castle (laughter and cheers). In like manner, if all England cannot govern the member for Cork, let us acknowledge it (cheers and laughter). He is the greatest power in Ireland to-day; but I believe that with all England, helped by a large portion of Ireland, no concessions are necessary—that no arrangements are necessary—and that the Government should not be weakened by any concession (cheers). Well, then, I repeat, my first condition has not been fulfilled. The other possible condition would have been Ireland quiet. I have referred to the condition of the hon. member and his friends telling us that they would not continue the action which they had pursued. I would have taken their word. The hon. member for the City of Cork knows how I differ from him—he knows what a wonder and surprise it is to me that he can bring himself to do what he has done: but he is a gentleman in station and a man of honour, and I would have taken his word. But his word we have not got (cheers). The next condition would be Ireland quiet—so quiet that he and his friends could not, if they tried, do much harm, or not so much harm as would vindicate us keeping them any longer in prison. I am sorry to say that condition is not fulfilled. I differ from many members of the House—I think there is considerable improvement in the condition of Ireland. There is no open resistance to the law. The Land League has been defeated ("Oh, oh," from Mr. Biggar); first in its dictation as to what rent should be paid, and next as to its orders that no rent should be paid. Rents are very generally paid to a very great extent all over Ireland in spite of the Land League (hear, hear.) Boycotting has been checked. The pike which was hoisted in the presence of the hon. member, and which he may be said to have forged in his speech at Ennis, has to some extent been struck down. If there is intimidation, there is not so much as there was. I am not now taking any merit to myself, or even to those who have been acting with me. During the hard experience we have had for many months we have found out the weak points of the Administration, and we have strengthened the strong points. The patrolling and the action of the police are much more rigorous than they have ever been before. We hear of cases of men being discovered and arrested in the commission of outrages, which we did not hear of much at first. I must say that an arrangement which with the assistance of my noble friend Earl Cowper, I was able to make for the appointment of six Special Magistrates has done great good. There have been far fewer crimes. What was a danger very imminent last autumn was that there was no Government, at least no legitimate Government in Ireland. That danger has been warded off. And I cannot resist stating what was said to me a week or two ago by a lady in Ireland—I do not know that she would like me to give her name—but she is a lady who has been fighting valiantly against every kind of intimidation, and the women have shown quite as much courage as the men (loud cheers). She said, "I have differed from you sometimes; but I am compelled now to acknowledge that there is a Goverment in Ireland." I took pains to obtain what I believe to be accurate information—it was confidential and accurate—from every parish in Munster and Connaught, and from part of Ulster, and from some of the counties in Leinster, and the information I obtained was that in many cases the districts are more peaceable now, less disturbed than they were on the 1st January, and that on the whole the state of things is better, although it is still very bad. There are still many outrages. They have slightly decreased of late, but there are still many compared with last year and previous years. Undoubtedly the secret societies are more active (hear, hear, from the Irish members). I am very glad my right hon. friend stated that the subject would occupy the attention of the Government; but there is one word I must say, and that is, that there is something worse even than secret societies, and that is the open acknowledgment of the powerlessness of the law without the assistance of the law breakers (loud Opposition cheers). Better even secret societies, with which we must contend, and which we should put down as we have put them down before; better even these hideous incidents, the demoralisation of Ireland, than paying black mail to law breakers (loud cheers). I know that many on both sides of the House will not agree with me, that they will not admit that unless this step had been taken we had hope of success. I believe we had hope of very speedy success. I believe that soon the law would have been powerful, that soon the secret societies in their last manifestation would have been put down, and that we should have had neither secretly nor openly to contend with organisations defying the law. I hope that this step will not make that time more distant. There was a third condition, and that was one which I myself put forward as to the condition upon which we should have been able to open the prison doors. That was the passing of a fresh Act, which seemed to be required by special circumstances. I am only rejoiced that my right hon. friend saw the necessity of an Act; but if he had been more or less for the last two years in Ireland, as I have been, however important these questions of procedure are (loud and long continued Opposition cheers)—and no one more acknowledges their importance or is more anxious to see them carried out than I am—I think he would feel that this Irish matter, this law for strengthening the power of government, must take precedence of, or rather ought to take precedence of everything else (Opposition cheers). What I hope will be pointed out in such an Act will be a greater certainty of punishment, and more appeal to the districts to make them interested in the prevention of crime. I had hoped that as soon as possible—there may be different definitions as to how soon that may be—there would have been an agreement that as soon as absolutely necessary business was disposed of this Act should be passed. And then I had fully hoped that we might at any rate have tried the experiment not merely of releasing these three gentlemen, or of those who were arrested on similar grounds, but of all that we have detained without trial. Well, my colleagues have decided otherwise, and I had to consider what I should do. It may well be that I was mistaken. I only trust I am. You may well say what is the opinion of one man against that of thirteen, many of them far better qualified to form an opinion than I am? (cries of "No".) That one man, however, had the opinion so strong that it was impossible for him to appear here and not to acknowledge it. I say I hope I may be mistaken. There may be an immediate diminution of outrage (hear, hear). Most heartily I hope that there will be. A fear which I had, and have very strongly, is one in which I hope with all my heart I am wrong, and that the price paid for this immediate diminution of outrages, if we obtain it, will not be a weakening of the powers of Government—not of this Government, but of any Government—to perform their first duty of giving protection to life, liberty, and property, and doing it without any arrangement with those who threaten to defy the law (cheers.). There is another fear I have, to which I will only allude for one moment. Two of these warrants were for treasonable practices—by which I mean incitement to excitable people in Ireland to what may lead them intoarmed resistance ("oh," from the Irish members)— though, perhaps, it may not be so intended—that that may not be made more probable by the course which has been taken. What I have to say is this, that with these fears, amounting to strong convictions, I could not retain my position. I asked myself the question in every possible way. It is quite true, and I could not but think there was force in the statement, that I might to some extent be intensifying the danger by leaving my post, that it would appear to make the change more marked. But then, again, no public good is really advanced by an act of private dishonour (cheers); and I do not believe that the public good is diminished. I think there is a greater chance of an immediate diminution of outrages. There will be great pleasure amongst hon. members opposite and their friends in getting rid of the late Chief Secretary, and if it put them into good humour in Ireland it will enable them to say that their efforts to stop outrages, if they make them at all, will be stronger than they otherwise would have been. But most certainly the price which will have to be paid for the diminution of outrages will be less than if there had been the disgraceful spectable of my swallowing what were known to be my convictions. I therefore was driven to take this step. It has been very painful to myself. It is painful to leave the councils and the proud position of being one of the leaders of the great Party to which all my life I have belonged, although to my own mind I have not in any way forsaken any one of its principles (cheers), and most assuredly I remain a faithful soldier in its ranks. And it is painful to leave colleagues and intimate friends at the time of difficulty; and, above all, it is more painful to me than I can find words to express to leave the service of my right hon. friend the Prime Minister, a man than whom there never was a chief who won more the affection, the loyalty, the respect and the reverence of every one of his colleagues (cheers.) I have only two more observations to make. I hope this step, having been taken, may succeed. Anything I can do without any dishonour to my conscientious conviction will be done to smooth the difficult path both of Lord Spencer and of my noble friend who I am glad to hear is the man who is to succeed me in the very unenviable post of Chief Secretary. I have now only to thank the House most sincerely for the generous attention they have given me, and may I add one word more to thank, as I do most sincerely, the very large majority of the House on both sides for the personal kindness they have shown to me for two years in the difficulties, which have been not slight, of the post which I have occupied (loud general cheering).

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gladstone—There was but one passage in the speech of my right hon. friend which caused me surprise and regret, and I cannot help believing that it was introduced by inadvertence. It was the passage in which he referred to the course which had been taken by the Government in laying down from the commencement of the Session that, notwithstanding the grave condition of affairs in Ireland, the question of the Procedure of the House. I reserve my right to revert to the subject, if it should be necessary, at a future day. I only mention my regret at the present moment; but I will pass on. My right hon. friend has said that he desired to obtain from the hon. member for Cork and those with whom he has acted an avowal of change of front, something like a penitential confession or defeat. I think I express the sentiments of the Government when I say—I certainly express a clear and full opinion of my own—when I say that I disdain altogether the desire and the right to ask of the hon. member for Cork, or of any of those who sit near him, anything of the sort. When I justified to myself the closing of the prison doors behind the hon. member for Cork I had no title to ask myself any question but one—viz., the question whether I believed that the effect of his release would be prejudicial to the public tranquillity. I do not believe the hon. member would make a declaration of that kind, and certainly I am not the man to go to any member of this House and ask him to make any statement involving his own humiliation (cheers). We have differed widely from the hon. gentleman. No man has spoken out more broadly the whole extent of imputation that he thought might lie against the conduct of the hon. member than myself; but I frankly own that for this purpose, whatever opinion I might hold, be it true or false, has nothing whatever to do with the question whether we should have been justified in prolonging the imprisonment. Another remark I wish to make is this. I do not blame my right hon. friend at all, for I know the difficulty of making these explanations on parting from colleagues. It has been my own fate on former occasions, and I only wonder at and admire his self-denial and self-possession (hear, hear). I find in it a new assurance that both our political and personal relations will remain amicable. But, Sir, my right hon. friend made use of expressions again and again to this effect, not unnatural from his point of view. He said, "Do not buy obedience to the law." He said, "Do not enter into any arrangement." He said, "Do not pay any black-mail." (Opposition cheers). Now, Sir, in every one of those propositions I entirely concur (derisive laughter). This is the point of difference with my right hon. friend—that I hold those propositions to be wholly without application to the circumstance in which we stand. There is no arrangement of any sort between the hon. member for Cork and ourselves. That very word arrangement used by my right hon. friend I myself used on Tuesday in order to repudiate the idea. There is no arrangement, no bargain, no negotiation; for nothing has been asked, and nothing has been taken (hear). By those words I abide in their strictness, adding to them the repetition of that which I have stated before, that we have thankfully availed ourselves of information tendered to us upon the views of men whose position in Ireland makes them at any rate sensible factors in the materials that go to determine the condition of that country; and that that information has led to the conclusions on our part to which we have recently given effect. But in that information I do not assert—I do not insinuate—on the contrary, I exclude promises which we have never asked or received. Well, then, Sir, what is paying black-mail? To pay black-mail, or to buy obedience to the law, is to give something for it which you would not otherwise give. Are we going to do so? (Yes.) What is that we are going to give? What is there that we have promised in conjunction with the release of the hon. member for Cork? Sir, there is nothing that is promised in connection with that release. It is, as the House knows, the intention of the Government, upon the earliest opportunity they can find, to legislate upon the subject of arrears of rent. On Wednesday of last week I had not received the information that has since come to my knowledge. I spoke simply upon the public manifestation—a manifestation, as I thought, of the greatest and most salutary importance—afforded by the Bill that was then under discussion, even although I could not consent to many of its provisions. But I stated on that occasion that we admitted the necessity of dealing with arrears, and that there were two methods of dealing with those arrears—one of them permissive, and by loan; the other compulsory as regarded the individual, and by gift. I expressed a great desire to know the sentiments of Irish members of all sections and descriptions in regard to that question. I believe the impression made on those who did me the honour to attend to the short exposition which I then gave was that in endeavouring to describe those two methods of proceeding, the leaning of my speech was towards the method unquestionably the more effectual—viz, the method resting on the two pillars, so to speak, of gift and of compulsion; and that I referred in terms not of literal adhesion, but of general commendation, to the framework of Clause No. 10 of the Bill then under discussion. These were the declarations of Wednesday last week. They do not constitute black-mail. They do not constitute a price paid for obedience. They refer to a measure which it would have been our duty to propose, and our duty to carry—whether we had or had not received any information as to the views of the hon. member for Cork—as part of our general obligation to the people of Ireland. Having gone thus far I only wish to refer to the three conditions laid down by my right hon. friend. I will take these conditions in their reverse order. The third condition was that my right hon. friend would have been ready to release the three members of Parliament lately in prison on the passing of a fresh Act with additional powers for the government of Ireland.

Mr. Forster.—The release of all the prisoners.

Mr. Gladstone.—Quite so; but we were to wait, as regards these gentlemen, for the passing of a fresh Act establishing new powers for the government of Ireland. Now the point I wish to put to the House is this—If it was our conviction that the release of these three gentlemen was a measure favourable to the peace of Ireland, then it was our bounden and absolute duty not to wait (hear, hear). We could not have had a shadow of justification in waiting. Then I take the second condition of my right hon. friend. He said Ireland was not quiet; and undoubtedly we do not greatly differ from the statement given by him, or the picture which he drew as to the state of that country; and we do not found our justification upon any allegation, in the face of the House that the condition of Ireland is as yet quite or satisfactory. Then my right hon. friend clearly conveyed that, without having Ireland in a condition of quiet and satisfaction, and without having any Act for strengthening the powers of the ordinary law, he would have been willing to concur in the release of the prisoners had there been a public undertaking from them of a satisfactory character with reference to their conduct, upon and after their release, in regard to the maintenance of law and order. Let us consider what this involves. We had information which, with the views we entertained, carried to our minds what we thought the rational conviction, that these hon. gentlemen, on their release—would find themselves in a condition to range themselves on the side of what I should call law and order and individual freedom in Ireland (laughter). If we have that belief there is still an element wanting in the conditions stated by my right hon. friend. He says he would have required a public undertaking. Now, what does that mean? That means that we must have entered into an arrangement with the hon. member for Cork (hear, hear). That means that we should have knocked at the door of the cell in which, unhappily, the hon. member was, for the time being, confined; and should have said to him, "We are not going to take exception to what we understand to be your sentiments; but we are going to require of you that you will make a public undertaking." Sir, we made no demand of that kind. In my opinion it would have been a grave and serious error had we made such a demand or proposal. We desire to trust ourselves freely, notwithstanding the wide differences that have prevailed between us, to the honour, the spirit, and the unrestrained liberty of the hon. gentleman, and of those with whom he acts.

Mr. Parnell said he had no desire to take a part in the general debate, but wished simply to refer to Mr. Gladstone's last statement. After several attempts to define this, which were successively cerrected by Mr. Gladstone, he denied emphatically that he had ever referred to his release in any of the verbal or oral communications with his friends; but he had said and written that a settlement of the arrears question would have an enormous effect in the restoration of law and order, and would take away the last excuse for outrage, and that if such a settlement were made it would be possible to take such steps as would have a marvellous effect in the diminution of outrages.

Mr. Dillon, in like manner, said he had never had any communication with any Minister of the Crown and felt himself perfectly at liberty to take any course in the future.

Sir S. Northcote, who paid a high compliment to the dignity and frankness of Mr. Forster's explanation, remarked that it must gravely increase the uneasiness of the country. He who of all other Ministers was most intimately acquainted with the condition of Ireland had given the strongest reasons against the step which had been taken, and having listened to the curious dialogue between the Prime Minister and the Irish members, no one could say that the Government had made out their case. Even the Prime Minister could not say that the condition of Ireland was satisfactory, and the House ought to have some information as to the advice on which the Government had acted, and where was the evidence that the release would conduce to the restoration of law and order? The Government was evidently on the point of a new departure, and he hoped they would make up their minds quickly and loss no time in bringing forward their new policy, instead of allowing it to be forced from them by driblets. It was only in that way that the lawless portion of the population could be persuaded that they had not triumphed. Sir Stafford concluded by moving the adjournment of the House.

Sir W. Harcourt denied that there had been any change of policy, for many suspects had already been released in Ireland when the Executive thought it could be done consistently with the public safety. That was all that had been done in this case, and the Government had taken this course because they believed these gentlemen would use their influence on the side of law and order.

The discussion was continued until after midnight, and the House adjourned.

THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 5 states:—Earl Spencer leaves Euston by the mail-train to-night for Dublin to assume his new duties as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Earl Spencer has appointed Mr. Courtenay Boyle, of the Local Government Board, and Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, late of the Indian Civil Service, to be his private secretaries.

THE NEW CHIEF SECRETARY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—There is no foundation for the statement that the office of Chief Secretary was offered to Mr. Chamberlain and declined by him. The office was offered to Lord Hartington and declined. Then, after consultation with Lord Granville, Lord Hartington, and Earl Spencer, it was offered to Lord Frederick Cavendish, and accepted. No other Minister had the post offered to him, and it is understood that no others but the three above-mentioned were consulted before the appointment was made.

The *Standard* states:—The appointment of Lord F. Cavendish to the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland created much surprise among the supporters of the Government. It has not been generally well received, and is regarded with extreme dissatisfaction by the Irish members. In the meantime, however, the followers of Mr. Parnell will place no difficulty in the way of the new Chief Secretary.

The Irish papers generally expressed disappointment with Mr. Forster's successor. The *Freeman's Journal* says he belongs to the foremost ranks of Whiggery, not possessing a particle of sympathy with the Irish people.—The *Irish Times* insists that both Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary should have been drawn from the ranks of Irish statesmen. The *Dublin Express* says the highest qualification of Lord Cavendish is his connection with Lord Hartington.

DEPARTURE OF EARL COWPER FROM IRELAND.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Dublin on May 1, Sir John Barrington, a Conservative member, proposed, and Mr. Shackleton, a Liberal, seconded, a resolution to present a farewell address to Earl Cowper on his resignation of the office of Lord Lieutenant. Sir John Barrington said that Lord Cowper was not a member of the Cabinet, but during his term of office he had endeavoured to the utmost of his power to do what was right, and he had taken part in the opening of many public institutions. His amiable Countess had been singularly active in visiting hospitals and doing her best to ameliorate the conditions of the poor. It was resolved that the whole House should sit in committee to-morrow to prepare the address, which is to be presented on Thursday by the Lord Mayor.

At noon on May 5 the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin proceeded to Dublin Castle to present a farewell address to Earl Cowper on his departure, which took place in the afternoon. The address contained the following passage:—"We regret exceedingly that your Excellency's sojourn among us has been unfortunately coincident with an experimental system of government by repression and imprisonment without trial, as well as by a suspension of the constitutional rights of our fellow subjects—a system of government certain to fail in Ireland as it has always failed in every country in which it has been tried." The address concluded by expressing the heartfelt good wishes of the Corporation for the Earl and Countess Cowper.

Earl Cowper, in the course of his reply to the address, said:—"Much as I regretted the necessity for coercive measures, I consider them to have been absolutely indispensable, and if we were to blame it was because we did not employ them earlier. I wish also to remark that during the last few days I am not personally responsible for anything but the most ordinary business." His Excellency then expressed great confidence in Lord Spencer.

At three o'clock Lord and Lady Cowper drove through the crowded streets, which were lined with troops, to the railway station, where they were taken by special train to Kingstown, and there embark in a special steamer, which started at once for England. Their Excellencies were fre-

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quently cheered by the people, who waved their hats and handkerchiefs.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 5.

PUBLIC REJOICINGS IN IRELAND.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 5 :—Accounts from the Irish provinces continue to report joyous demonstrations in different places on account of the release of Mr. Parnell and his companions. Arklow and the surrounding hills were illuminated on Wednesday night. The fishermen hoisted their flags mast high, and bonfires blazed in the streets of the town. Kilrush was also illuminated, and the Kilrush brass band, playing the Parnell march and other national airs, paraded the streets. At Swinford, it is stated, the wildest excitement was shown when the news arrived that Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly were free. The Parnell brass band went through the principal streets, followed by a cheering multitude. In the evening the town was "beautifully illuminated.", The news spread with lightning rapidity to the surrounding country villages, and the result was that at ten o'clock the hills for miles round were covered with blazing bonfires.

There were some disturbances in Dublin consequent on the rejoicings. Bonfires were lighted in different parts of the city, at which effigies of Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone were burned. Bands went through the streets, followed by thousands of people bearing torches, and there were displays of fire-works at the offices of the Ladies' Land League, and at the old offices of the Land League, in Abbey-street. A meeting was held at Inchicore to demand the release of Davitt ; and subsequently, upon hearing of his release, the meeting, with bands, marched through the city to the residence of Mr. John Dillon, M.P. There were several conflicts with the police, and the latter made a number of arrests and captured musical instruments. Some lamps were broken, and large bodies of police were massed in the chief streets, which last night continued crowded with people, who were in a very excited state.

The *Times*' Cork correspondent telegraphed on May 3 :—The news of the "new departure" in the Government policy in Ireland has been received with very mixed feelings in this community, as elsewhere in Ireland. In the popular ranks it has been hailed with great rejoicings, and Mr. Chaplin's paraphrase of Moore's "Sound the loud trimbrel" was appropriated to-day by that side to express their feelings on the subject, large posters being extensively posted throughout the city bearing the words,

"Sound the loud timbrel o'er Ireland's blue sea.
"The Land League has triumphed, the suspects are free."

By those, on the other hand, who have opposed the Land League from the first, the event is regarded as a severe blow to the cause of law and order in Ireland, and to quote the words of their local organ in the Press as "the severest blow yet struck at the Ligislative Union." As between these two parties, however, there is a large unattached section of the community which views the Government's decisions without disapproval, in the hope that they may be followed by a period of rest and a cessation of outrages.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

IN the House of Commons on April 5, Sir M. H. Beach, rising shortly before five, in a crowded House, ,was received with loud Opposition cheers. He said—I beg to give notice that on Monday next, I propose to move the following Resolution :—"That having regard to the critical condition of Ireland, and the recent statements of Ministers of the Crown, this House is of opinion that it is of paramount importance to the best interests of the country that the whole Irish policy of her Majesty's Government should be forthwith submitted to the consideration of Parliament" (renewed Opposition cheers). I wish also to ask the Prime Minister whether he will afford me the necessary facilities for bringing on that Resolution (hear, hear).

A meeting of the Conservative party, which was called by Sir Stafford Northcote, was held in the Carlton Club at noon on May 5, to consider what course should be adopted in view of the Government policy in relation to Irish affairs. About one hundred and sixty members of Parliament were present. Among those in attendance were Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir Richard Cross, Baron Henry De Worms, Lord John Manners, Mr. Stanhope, Sir William Hart Dyke, Sir John Hay, Colonel Stanley, Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., Mr. Henry Chaplin, Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, Sir Robert Carden, Alderman Fowler, Mr. Long, Mr. James Lowther, Sir Henry Wolff, Mr. Gorst, and Mr. Gibson. There were also several peers present. The members began to arrive about 11-45, and it was about ten minutes past twelve before proceedings were begun. The meeting lasted about an hour and a half ; and the Central News understands it was unanimously resolved to await the further development of the Government programme for dealing with Ireland, and if the result of answers to questions which will be put in the House respecting the Ministerial arrangements and policy are considered unsatisfactory, to move a resolution condemnatory of the Government.

THE ALLEGED COMPACT WITH THE IMPRISONED MEMBERS.

According to the *Daily Telegraph*, a solution of the apparent discrepancy between the statements of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, and the several Irish members who spoke yesterday on the subject of a supposed document of agreement, lies in the fact that a letter suggesting compromise was written by Mr. Parnell to a friend belonging to the Irish party in the House of Commons, and that this note was shown to a Cabinet Minister, who communicated its contents to the Premier. That the spirit of the letter was the basis of subsequent Governmental action is possible ; but there was no formal agreement between the suspects and the administration.

Whatever may have been the terms of the "understanding" arrived at between the Government and Mr. Parnell, there is, the *Standard* says, no doubt that the member for Cork intends for the present to assist Ministers by every means in his power. The supporters of the member for Cork have become temporarily absorbed in the ranks of the Ministerialists ; but the impression is that when the new powers for strengthening the Executive are asked for the alliance will be broken up.

CONTINUED OUTRAGES.

AN attempt was made on May 4th to shoot Mr. Henry M'Gloin, a landlord living at Aclare, seven miles from Swineford. Mr. M'Gloin was going to the fortnightly petty sessions held on Thursdays at Foxford, for the purpose of prosecuting some tenants whom he had evicted, but who had taken forcible possession ; and when about halfway, at a place called Killasser, a man came up and deliberately placed a revolver at his heart. Owing to some mistake the revolver missed fire, and the would-be assassin turned and fled. Mr. M'Gloin fired one shot from the car, but missed the man. He then jumped off the car, knelt on the road, and fired. This time he hit the man, who fell. Mr. M'Gloin left him in the field, and went to Foxford, where he gave information to the police. Sub-Inspector M'Curdle and Dr. O'Grady, with a large force of police, left for the scene of the outrage, where they found the body in a field. Mr. M'Gloin who was lived all his life in the district, stated that the man is a total stranger to him. The dead man's name is Patrick Jennings. Another man, lately returned from America, was arrested on suspicion of having conspired to murder Mr. M'Gloin.

A telegram from Cork, April 30, to *The Times* states :—Outrages still continue, and are principally committed upon persons suspected of having paid their rent. On Thursday night the outhouses and a portion of the dwelling house of Daniel Herlihy, farmer, living near Anniscaul, in the county Kerry, were burnt down, six cows were destroyed, and the inmates of the dwelling-house had a narrow escape. The sub-offices and haggard of Jeremiah Doherty, a tenant on the estate of Mr. N. Buckley, near Mitchelstown, were destroyed by fire a few nights ago. Seven young pigs were lost in the flames,and a brood mare was rescued with difficulty. Doherty was suspected of having paid his rent. Three years' rent is reported to be due by some of the tenants on the property. Three tenants have been evicted during the week on the estate of the Earl of Kenmare for non-payment of rent. In one case the tenant effected a settlement and was restored to possession.

A daring raid for arms is reported from Kerry. The house of Samuel Morgan, steward of Mr. Mahony, of Dromore, was entered in broad daylight by a party of disguised men during the absence of the family at church, and two guns were carried away. Three men named Sullivan, Shea, and Lavenay have been arrested.

An agrarian murder was committed on April 30 at a place called King Williamstown, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Kerry. John Keeffe, who had held a small plot of land, from which, it is stated, he had been evicted by his brother, was found dead this morning. An attempt had been made to conceal the body in a furze brake off the public road, only a short distance from the Catholic Chapel. The head bore marks of terrible injuries. The deceased had evidently been attacked on the public road and beaten to death. His brother and three sons of the latter have been arrested. It is stated that in consequence of the dispute about the land a very bad feeling existed between the deceased and his brother, and the records of the Petty Sessions in the district show that they very frequently resorted to that tribunal for a settlement of their differences.

MR. BURKE.

THE *Times*' Dublin correspondent stated on May 3rd :—There is no truth in a report which has obtained currency that Mr. Burke, Under-Secretary, has resigned. There is no immediate prospect, or, indeed, possibility of such an event.

MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD.

A Limerick telegram says :—It is reported in official circles here that Mr. Clifford Lloyd, special resident magistrate, will be removed by Lord Spencer, the new Lord-Lieutenant, from Limerick to Donegal, and will be replaced in the former district by Mr. Heffernan F. Considine, at present stationed at Tullamore.

THE AMERICAN-IRISH AND THE NEW POLICY.

THE New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that more Conservative Irish leaders are advising moderation and cordial co-operation with Mr. Gladstone in his new policy in Ireland. The *Irish World* says that the war is not ended. Ireland must become completely independent, and the people re-established in their natural inheritance. The Executive Council of the Land League held a meeting in New York on Wednesday night, and passed resolutions expressing its joy at the failure of the coercion policy, and declaring its confidence "that the leaders in Parliament will not permit English diplomacy to succeed where all the violence of military insolence and display of despotic authority has failed, but that they will unfalteringly struggle for the natural right of our people to self-legislation and self-government. In these efforts they shall have our strongest moral and financial support." Reports from all parts of the country show that the League organizations are expressing their joy by firing guns and passing resolutions.

THE STATE OF EGYPT.

THE following telegrams appear in the *Standard* :—

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.

The present unsettled state of affairs in Egypt is giving anything but satisfaction at Yildiz. Arabi Pasha's harsh treatment of the Circassian officers is deeply resented in high quarters here. An explanation of this outburst of Turkish sympathy in favour of these officers is easily found in the fact that the ladies of the harems of many influential Pashas, and indeed, of the Sultan himself, are of the Circassian race. Hence the secret of the influence which this people enjoy at the Sultan's Court.

Arabi, who was the tool of the Sultan so long as it suited him to act in that capacity, now disregards the orders of his Royal master, and simply aims at nothing more nor less than viceregal dignity. Tewfik Pasha's weak and vacillating character renders him an easy prey to the intrigues both of Arabi and the ex-Viceroy Ismail.

All this gives anxiety at Yildiz, where events in Egypt are narrowly watched, and it is felt that, sooner or later, the state of affairs there will become so serious as to necessitate some decided measures on the part of the Ottoman Government. The idea of an armed intervention by Ottoman troops is still entertained by his Majesty, who is anxious for the opportunity of asserting his authority over his vassal province ; and indeed, it is very probable that this Government will sound the Powers in regard to such a contingency at no very distant date.

CAIRO, May 1.

There is no change in the situation. The best safeguard against the Ministry going too far is the attitude of the Khedive, who remains steadfast in his appreciation of the efficacy of European co-operation in just proportion with the native Administration.

CAIRO, May 2.

The situation will, it is believed, not be cleared up without a shock. The general opinion here is that the shock might be avoided, or reduced to a minimum, by the intervention of the Sultan. The British Government evidently does not appreciate the gravity of the situation, and in high quarters it is stated that the English Ministry does not want to understand it.

ALEXANDRIA, May 3.

The sentence upon the Circassian officers is regarded here as too severe. Exile to the Soudan under the conditions mentioned in the sentence of the Council of War is worse than death. The Khedive has not yet sanctioned the sentence.

CAIRO, May 3.

The *resumé* of the sentence passed by the Council of War upon the Circassians, as published by the Havas Agency, will be contradicted ; but nevertheless, the Havas news is authentic. It only requires to be added that the sentence gives power to the Prefect of Police at Cairo, who is a military officer appointed by Arabi Pasha, to seek the remainder of the three hundred persons accused of belonging to the so-called conspiracy against Arabi Pasha ; and each time the Prefect arrests any of them he must send them to the Minister of War for trial.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.

For some time past it has become perfectly clear that the Porte was bent upon carrying out its favourite dream of a military occupation of Egypt, and in a recent despatch I informed you that this Government was about to sound the Powers with regard to such a contingency. The moment was considered favourable. German support to the scheme was believed to be secured, and it only remained with Turkey to appoint the regiments and commanding officers who were to form the expeditionary force. This Government has now, however, awoke from this pleasant dream of again laying hands on Egypt to find that the Powers most counted upon—namely, Germany and Austria—declare openly that they cannot countenance armed inteference on the part of Turkey. Bitter disappointment is naturally felt in Government circles at the unexpected turn which German policy has taken on this question, and it is not improbable that the dissatisfaction of the Sultan has had something to do with the fall of Said Pasha.

ALEXANDRIA, May 4.

There is no truth in the statement that the Consuls General have held a consultation. They have only been to the Khedive separately to obtain information with reference to the situation.

THE *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria says that the Khedive is very indignant that the judgment of the court-martial has been published without his sanction. He has consulted friends, who consider the sentences monstrous. It is probable the Khedive will not sign the judgment. If he does, it is thought that Arabi Pasha will propose a pardon, or at least a modification of the sentences, which are unpopular among all classes. "Good judges," the correspondent adds, are of opinion that if a Turkish intervention took place Turkish troops would not absolutely be necessary. If the Sultan asserts his authority it would be obeyed, otherwise the troops could be employed. The army is becoming isolated. Sultan Pasha and the Notables are angry at all the posts being filled with military men.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER writes to *The Times* from Egypt, under date April 22 :—

On March 25 you kindly inserted my letter upon "Egyptian Affairs," in which I made use of the following passages :—

"The movement of Arabi Pasha resolves itself into one of two questions—it is either sanctioned by the ruling powers, the Sultan and the Khedive, or it is adverse to those powers. If it is sanctioned by those authorities, it is contrary to the spirit of the firman which granted the powers of control to Europe. If it is adverse to the rulers of Egypt, it is rebellion. . . .

"The results will be quickly visible. A period of mistrust and disturbance will be seiged upon as an excuse for the non-payment of taxes. The revenue will diminish, while military expenditure will increase. Abyssinia has long coveted a port upon the Red Sea, and has claimed a considerable portion of the Soudan. Should the patronage of England be withdrawn from Egypt, there may be extreme danger of an invassion from Abyssinia. A very slight encouragement would induce a general rising of the Arab tribes of the Soudan. Should the declaration against the slave trade be sincere, there will assuredly be difficulties with the Arab slave-traders and with the provinces of Darfur and Upper Egypt, &c."

Hardly a month has elapsed since the above was written, and my prophecy, which might have been ignored by those whose experience is confined to the limits of British tourists upon the Nile, is being rapidly confirmed by the reports published in *The Times* of to-day by Mr. Charles H. Allen, the able secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

This gentleman inserted a letter from the celebrated German traveller Gerhard Rohlfs, who is in communication with German residents in Abyssinia. By their reports the danger of a rupture between Egypt and that country is at this moment extreme. At the same time that a farcical declaration against slavery was announced by Arabi Bey in Cairo, the slave trade is carried on by the Egyptian dealers on the frontiers of Abyssinia, where by the German reports "thousands of Christians are continually bought, many meeting their death thereby, while the others are thrown into slavery. . . . How long will the British Government suffer it ?"

The Times which publishes this disastrous information likewise announces disturbances among the Bedouin Arabs of Egypt, and that troops have been despatched to the various localities. Thus both the Abyssinian and the Arab excitement are already in the germ.

I will now prophesy still further. Unless England shall interfere without delay, either in alliance with other Powers or alone, these disturbances, that are now only speaks, will quickly spread into flames. If one tribe of Arabs shall commence rebellion, the example will be followed by all the numerous tribes of the Soudan.

Already the Egyptian army has suffered a series of disastrous defeats in a war with Abyssinia, and should it be called again to meet the victors in the field, the result can be hardly doubtful.

The hesitation of England is the dislocation of Egyptian society. Already the disturber Arabi Bey is powerless to govern the elements of confusion that he has raised. The army has supreme control so long as it represents an army, but let it be remembered that the black troops were slaves originally purchased when children from the slave dealers of Central Africa for the Egyptian Government. In 1864 these troops broke out into serious mutiny in Taka and murdered their Egyptian officers. Fortunately, the vast deserts of the Soudan prevented mutinous communication with the distant provinces, and several regiments of Egyptian troops were quickly introduced from Suez to the Red Sea and Souakim. The mutiny was extinguished by a necessary massacre.

Should the so-called army composed of jealous elements, assert an unconstitutional attitude, there will be an end of discipline, and the black troops will claim equality. It should be remembered that since the mutiny the Soudané regiments have been officered entirely by blacks. They are excellent men when led by one whom they respect, but they feel that once they were slaves of the Egyptians. As Mr. Bourke has given notice that he will call attention to the situation in Egypt on Friday next in the House of Commons, it is to be hoped that the real situation will be considered, and that some immediate and unflinching policy will be determined upon by England that will prevent that invaluable country from drifting into the position of an Oriental Ireland.

ANOTHER letter on the subject of Egypt, from Mr. Alfred J. Butler, appears in *The Times* of May 2, in which the writer says :—There is no body of men in Egypt large and united enough to be called a National party, and there is no such people as the Egyptians. The name Egyptian includes Turks, Circassians, Persians, Syrians, Arabs, Copts, Bedouins, Berbers, negroes, and Levantines ; or, to take another division, it includes nobles, officials, merchants, Sheikhs, and Fellaheen. No two classes among these are bound together by common interests or common patriotism. If Egypt is for the nobles or officials, the Fellaheen will suffer, and *vice versâ*. It was the Sheikhs and Mudirs or provincial governors who acted as the ex-Khedive Ismail's instruments of torture to wring money from the miserable Fellaheen and they took good care to profit by the process. Paradoxical sa it sounds, I believe the late revolts to have been more a protest against justice than against injustice. Under the present Khedive, for the first time in history, Egypt enjoys a system of mild and equable taxation, which makes extortion so difficult that the officials who lived on backsheesh are impoverished and discontented. No doubt, also, the new freedom of speech and release from centuries of oppression have proved too intoxicating for many weak spirits. But it is hard that the present Khedive should suffer for his good government, and hard that while rebellion finds enthusiastic advocates scarcely a word is said for the conscientious, enlightened and high-minded Sovereign whose authority it has defied.

Arabi Pasha is now styled the "Conqueror" among the small officials of Cairo ; but his victory is nothing less than a disaster for Egypt. Personally, there is nothing to say against him ; he is pleasant in manner, tells a good story, and may be an honest man ; but it is a great blunder to suppose him either a genius or a patriot. He has no large aims and neither the moral nor the mental force of a reformer. Ali Pasha, the ringleader of the 1st of February, 1881, now Minister of Justice, is a man quite devoid of education or intellect. Neither is capable of governing ; and since becoming masters of the situation they have given no single proof of a desire to benefit any but themselves and the army. The truth is, that the sentiment of unselfish patriotism, as we understand it, does not enter the range of thought of an Egyptian Arab. His substitute for it is a jealous dislike of the able aliens who usurp the best posts in the civil service, and who are to be ousted soon as it can be done with safety, or sooner.

People in England do not realize the good work that the present Khedive was doing for Egypt, or they would feel indignation at seeing his work undone by the ignorant and incompetent nominees of a mutinous army. I hope to speak without bias, and I hope my words will not lose force if I avow sympathy and admiration derived from relations of confidence with the Khedive, and from a thorough belief in his ability and his sincerity of purpose. The Khedive has restored to the State the lands and palaces on which his father squandered many millions of the public money. In private and in public he is as simple and economical as his father was showy and prodigal. Married to a single wife he sets an example of home life much needed among Mahomedans, and his short reign has been marked by great reforms, both political and religious. The taxes which Ismail assessed by the measure of his own extravagance, timed by his ever-recurring need of money, and levied by thumbscrew and bastinado, are now reduced to a reasonable amount, and, collected at fixed seasons after service of due notice on printed forms. Life was made safer than in England, and the tenure of land almost as secure. The regulation of the finances was wisely left in the hands of skilled European Controllers ; public salaries were paid regularly, education was everywhere encouraged, and the Khedive built and endowed at his own cost a high school in Cairo for the sons of the nobles. Moreover, the slave trade was fast disappearing. An impression exists in England that while the ex-Khedive Ismail was a sincere and vigorous opponent of the system, the present Khedive is only half-hearted in his efforts to stop the traffic. This opinion reverses the truth. Ismail, while despatching Colonel Gordon to suppress the trade in Upper Egypt, was the greatest buyer of slaves in the East. As many as 100 slaves arrived for him at one time in Cairo, and for a single Circassian he once gave £25,000. On the other hand, Tewfik has none but paid servants in his household ; he has never bought a single slave in his life, and from his heart he abhors the whole system.

So also with religion. He is often accused of fanaticism, while in truth he is a liberal and enlightened reformer. That he lives up to his belief is true and very much to his credit ; it is false to say that he is either narrow or fanatical.

By his own personal influence, unaided by Ministers or Consuls, he suppressed the Doseh—a most barbarous and cruel ceremony which yet had become hallowed by time and was part and parcel of the greatest Mahomedan fertival—the Festival of the Prophet's Birthday. On the occasion of the Doseh a Sheikh, mounted on an iron-shod horse, rode over a long line of prostrate dervishes, packed close to-gether. Few escaped unhurt ; many were frightfully mangled ; some were killed. No one who has witnessed the scene can remember it without horror. This rite the Khedive has abolished, and not only that but all the other savage practices which clustered round it, such as cutting and wounding with scimitars and knives, thrusting spikes through the arms or cheeks, eating glass and fire, and tearing live serpents to pieces with the teeth. The Doseh was the centre of Egyptian fanaticism, and the humane and clever way in which the Khedive has replaced it by a procession of drums and banners deserves all admiration.

Now, it is quite certain that since the Khedive's authority has been put under the sword of Arabi Pasha, his just and able policy in matters of State and religion has been or will be reversed. The Assembly of Notables are the hereditary enemies of the Fellaheen and will rejoice in a new lease of blunder. The army is enriching itself by wholesale promotions and increasing its numbers at the expense of the country. A commission of inquiry is ordered for the Customs because the director, Mr. Caillard, has laboured too successfully to stamp out the corruption which disgraced the service. Life and property are nowhere safe ; disturbances have occurred at Damanhur, Zagazig, and elsewhere ; raids by Bedouins and robberies by bands of marauders are almost daily stories ; natives and Europeans alike live in uneasiness. Fanaticism is reviving, and the slave-dealers, now that the Khedive's power is relaxed, are taking heart.

It is a matter of amazement that the English Government should continue to tolerate Arabi's usurpation. The talk about "sympathy with an oppressed and struggling people," "national movement," and so forth is mere moonshine. It is Arabi who is the real oppressor of Egypt ; and as for the national movement, even Sir W. Gregory's faith in that wild hypothesis must be shaken by the latest event in Cairo. The widespread conspiracy against Arabi's life shows the value set on the patriot in his own country. The soldiers, disappointed of their share in the promised spoils, are ready to kill him. Whether or not he is prompted by intrigues from without is scarcely worth inquiry ; but those who know anything of recent Egyptian politics will feel more than suspicion on the matter. In any case the point I wish to insist upon is this—that the Khedive's cause is the cause of justice, of popular freedom, and of progress. Arabi's cause is the cause of popular oppression, class interest, disorder, and retrogression. What Egypt needs is a stable Government, and not one at the mercy of the latest rebel. It is high time to end the existing anarchy, and, if the other Powers are too supine, to act alone. It would even be well if we had the courage to break with that sentimental fiction of an *entente cordiale* with France ; for a fiction it is. There is the utmost tension of relations between the two Powers in Egypt—whatever diplomatists may feign to the contrary—a ceaseless struggle for influence, in which every petty clerkship in the Daira becomes an international question. It was a great mistake just after the annexation of Tunis by France to cast in our lot afresh with a country whose name was execrated by every Mahomedan in the three continents ; it is a great misfortune to be hampered with an alliance that forces us to resign Egypt to misrule and to place our interests on a par with those of another country. Our true policy is to re-establish and to strengthen the Khedive's Government, even at the risk of having to dissolve our sham partnership with France.

THE JEANNETTE EXPLORERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.

THE Emperor and Empress received Lieutenant Danenhauer and the naturalist Newcomb at Gatchina this morning, and expressed great interest in the narratives of these two survivors from the Jeannette. The two Americans went to Gatchina by special train, and lunched at the Palace before being introduced to their Majesties by General Tcherevin. The party will start for London on Friday.

May 3.

Lieutenant Danenhauer and Mr. Newcomb were to-day received most cordially by the Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral of the Fleet, their audience lasting quite three-quarters of an hour. On leaving the Grand Duke begged to be remembered to all the friends whom he had met during his stay in America.

The reception given by the representative of the *New York Herald* last night in honour of the survivors of the Jeannette was attended by a large number of visitors, especially naval officers. An unfortunate incident occurred towards the end of the evening. The boatswain Cole, who, as I have already telegraphed, is suffering from mental aberration, managed to get out of his room unobserved by the Cossack guard, and attacked one of the company, a young adjutant of General Ignatieff. He was promptly secured by the Cossack and the Chinese steward, and taken back to his chamber. He attempted to bite the officer's hand, but was fortunately seized in time from behind.

Colonel Hoffmann, Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation, gave a dinner to Lieutenant Danenhauer and Mr. Newcomb this evening, but owing to the effects of last night's reception upon the week eyesight of the former, he was unable to attend.

The collection of the naturalist was nearly all lost in the Jeannette, and he has only brought with him two or three specimens of the gull and a few other birds.

At last evening's reception M. Simionoff, President of the Imperial Geographical Society, greeted the survivors on behalf of the Society in a short speech, addressing Lieutenant Danenhauer and his comrades as "martyrs to science."—*The Times*.

AFGHANISTAN.

SIBI, April 30.

As foretold in my telegram of the 23rd, the Ameer's departure for Turkestan has been postponed ; some think owing to signs of discontentment among the Ghilzais. He may be so influenced, but still I believe that no urgent reasons exist why he should march either to Turkestan or to Herat. The Ghilzais are, no doubt, troublesome, and the Duranis of Kandahar are not contented ; but the Afghan is naturally a rebel and a revolutionist ; he loves independence and the uncontrolled power of retaliating upon his personal enemies. It would, however, require a strong leader to organize a movement that could be formidable to the Ameer. The refugee Sirdars in Persia are, no doubt, a danger, and they will foment disturbances to shake the position of the Ameer if they have no hopes from him. In the same way, Sirdar Mahomed Ishak, in Turkestan, will certainly make every show of independence in order to secure his own terms. It is said that the families of the late Ameer Shere Ali and of Ibrahim Khan and other exiled Sirdars are about to be deported from Kabul. The Kandahar officials, like those in Herat, are not upon the best of terms with each other ; and the Duranis and Barakzais when called upon for service excuse themselves upon the plea that they have neither horses nor arms. They really desire advances of pay.

From Beluchistan the only news is that the Jam of Lusbeyla has conquered and taken prisoner his refractory son, and no further difficulty exists.

The Agent to the Governor-General, Colonel Waterfield, leaves to-night for Simla.—*The Times*.

FIGHTING AMONGST THE NATIVES OF WEST AFRICA.

BONNY, March 23 (via Liverpool).

IT is reported from New Calabar that a great battle has taken place between the natives and the followers of Oko Jumbo, the latter having gone up to New Calabar for the purpose of provoking a conflict. The slaughter is said to have been fearful, at least a thousand men having fallen on both sides. The Bonny men went up to New Calabar with their war canoes, having in them empty casks, which were to counterfeit casks of palm oil for trading purposes. At the bottom of the boats, however, were lying Bonny warriors to the strength of 4,800 men. These landed at different parts of the beach, but the casks were very prominently displayed. Immediately on gaining the shore there was quarrelling amongst the men, and the new arrivals swung their oars above their heads in a very threatening manner. Thinking that there was some disturbance, most of the men in command of the fort hurried down to the beach. The ruse had thus the desired effect, and the Bonny men marched up the hill to capture the stronghold A powerful chief, called Warraboo, was in charge of one of the storming companies, and as soon as he rounded the bend of the hill he saw a large force ascending on the opposite side. This was the other company of Bonny men. Warraboo, mistaking them for the enemy, opened fire upon them with a Gatling gun, while his followers also fired their muskets. The fire was most deadly, and was kept up for some time until the supposed enemy rushed pell-mell down the hill. At the bottom the retreating army was met by the New Calabar men, and escape being thus cut off, a desperate fight took place. It was estimated that in addition to those killed by the New Calabar men, the number of slain through the blunder of Warraboo was at least 500. Notwithstanding this loss, the Bonny men succeeded in capturing the fort, and were in possession of it at the latest accounts. There was much excitement in New Calabar, and uneasiness was felt for the English traders and other British subjects, there being no consul or other British official to watch over English interests. The New Calabar men were numerically strong, and if they were reinforced by the followers of Ja Ja, as it was feared would be the case, the war must resolve itself into wholesale carnage. It was expected that when the news reached the English authorities one or two gunboats would be ordered down to the scene of hostilities, as nothing short of some demonstration of this kind would have the effect of stopping the war. Trade in both Bonny and New Calabar is entirely at a standstill. In Bonny outposts are stationed all along the beach, and no person is allowed to land after dark. The penalty for an infringement of these restrictions is death. One native landing from a vessel was asked the password, and, being unable to comply, was shot dead instantly by one of the sentries. Up to the latest accounts no British representative had arrived, and further fighting was believed to be imminent.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE OATH.

ON May 5, in the Court of Appeal, before Lords Justices Brett and Cotton, Mr. C. Bradlaugh applied in the case of "Clarke v. Bradlaugh," which was an action to recover a penalty of 500*l*. against him for sitting and voting in the House of Commons without taking the customary oath, for leave to appeal to the House of Lords on a question of costs, as to certain orders made by the Court. He contended that by law a common informer was not entitled to costs in a suit for a penalty ; and, secondly, if he was, it was a right subject to the discretion of the Court, and that if the Court exercised its discretion wrongly there was an appeal—that was to say, subject to leave of the Court. The penalty had been paid into Court, and he asked for leave to appeal on the ground that the Plaintiff was an indemnified common informer.—Lord Justice Brett, in delivering judgment, said that if a common informer was not entitled to costs the Defendant could appeal to the House of Lords without leave. On the other hand, if the matter was within the discretion of the Court he thought no ground had been shown for granting leave to appeal.—Lord Justice Cotton concurred.—Application refused accordingly.—Sir H. Giffard, Q. C., and Mr. Kidd appeared for the Plaintiff, but were not called upon.

THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—The Parnellite members of the British House of Commons have voted their thanks to the Canadian House of Commons for its unanimous declaration in favour of their movement. It was natural that they should do so. But if they think that in this matter the Canadian House of Commons represents the general feeling of its constituents, I believe that they were never more mistaken in their lives.

Politics in Canada, as in the United States, are a special industry ; and the Canadian politicians, like their American counterparts, are bidding against each other for the Irish vote, the market value of which is just now raised by the prospect of a general election. This, I am persuaded, is the whole account of the matter. The same men will to-morrow be again pouring forth professions of the most fervent loyalty, tendering to England the support of their paper armies, eagerly picking up the crumbs in the shape of knighthoods and decorations that fall to them from the table of British aristocracy, and welcoming British guarantees for their public works. If you succeed in suppressing Irish disturbance, they will vote you an address of congratulation.

The British Canadians, one and all, whatever may be their opinions about the political connexion, are thoroughly attached to the mother country by the bond of the heart, they feel an affectionate pride in her greatness, and they would receive with the deepest sorrow the tidings that it had received such a blow as the dissolution of the Union. The French Canadians are Frenchmen still, though of the old *régime* ; but they are suffering under no misgovernment, except that of their own politicians, and they have no ill-feeling against England, nor any sympathy with the Fenians, whose raids they cordially joined in repelling. The Irish in Canada themselves, to whose suffrages this appeal is made, are for the most part prosperous and happy ; they cherish for their mother island a love which does them honour ; but they do not appear to feel any rancorous hatred of England, nor did they show any disposition to welcome the Fenian invaders. My belief is that were the social terrorism of the League removed, instead of giving their hard-earned money to kindle civil war in Ireland, they would greatly prefer to keep it in their own pockets.

However, two morals may be drawn from this proceeding of the Canadian House of Commons. You see the real value of the loyalty of colonial politicians. You also see the effect which the hesitations and divisions of the British Parliament on the Irish question are producing upon minds on the other side of the Atlantic.—Your obedient servant,

April 28. GOLDWIN SMITH.

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